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THE WAR: BURNING OF THE VILLAGE OF BAZEILLES, NEAR SEDAN.
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CHINA AND HER CUSTOMERS.

"Misfortunes never come single"—so runs the proverb. It is quite as true of public as of private affairs. Examples of it, indeed, are to be found everywhere. We do not stay to discuss the philosophy of it; we recognise it as one of the common phenomena of human life, and leave to others the task of explaining it, if it be open to explanation. Our business lies rather with "contemporary history" than with its occult sources. There has been, and still is, huge trouble in Western Europe; and there has been, still is, and seemingly will be, serious crimes, disasters, perplexities, and dangers affecting interests belonging to Western Europe in the East. The state of China would, at any other time than just at the crisis of the war between France and Prussia, be looked upon as alarming. Even as it is, the latest news from the Flowery Empire excites grave anxiety. The massacre at Tien-Tsin, the first authentic tidings of which reached this country about the beginning of the war or soon after, turns out, upon examination, to have been a more ominous event than the unprovoked nature and the ghastly details of it would have led us to expect. We shall not need to present more than the barest outline of a narrative already too well known, and anything we may do in this way will be done only to prompt the reader's recollection.

Tien-Tsin is the name of a Chinese city on the river Peiho, with which everybody is familiar as having been affixed to the treaty signed there by Lord Elgin in 1858. The river port of Peking, and a principal mart for trade with the interior, Tien-Tsin, with a population equal as nearly as may be to that of Manchester, is the centre of an important district, and its Governor is one of the high officials in China. We are not aware that the "dangerous classes" are proportionately more numerous in this than in other Chinese cities; but it is certain that Tien-Tsin has a rather excitable populace. Of late, it seems, great dislike of foreigners, partly indigenous, partly stirred up by the mandarins and the literati, has been exhibited by the lower orders of the city; and this weakness has been practised upon, to an incredible extent, by men who could hardly plead ignorance of the peril to which they were exposing the European customers of the Empire. In the middle of last June this sinister policy bore its appropriate fruit. A street-riot and a massacre of the French residents grew out of the calumnies which had previously been sown broadcast in the minds of the Tien-Tsin rowdies. M. Fontanier, the French Consul, M. Simon, his assistant, all the members of the Roman Catholic missions in that city, including several Sisters of Mercy, M. and Madame Thomassin, guests of the Consul, and two Russian gentlemen and a lady, were brutally murdered, and their remains barbarously mutilated after death. This, in the smallest possible compass, is a summarised account of the affair, the sequential notices of which have already elicited from a meeting of the largest English merchants to China a public expression of alarm.

The incomplete shape in which information of the event first reached Europe gave some ground for surmise that the Tien-Tsin massacre was brought about by exceptional, local, and quasi-accidental causes. It was directed against the French residents exclusively, for the Russians were said to have been put to death by mistake. As the vengeance of the mob was chiefly wreaked upon the establishments of the Lazarists, the Jesuits, and the Sisters of Mercy, it was imagined that religious zeal, unrestrained by prudence, might have excited the intolerance of the Chinese to a pitch of uncontrollable fury. Statements were made, on no better authority, it is true, than that of the Governor Chung-How, to the effect that the French Consul was so excited at Chung-How's yamen that he drew a revolver and fired it at the Governor's attendants. In short, it was hoped that, lamentable as the results of the riots had been, the outrage might probably be found devoid of political significance.

By the last accounts that have reached us we are deprived of this hope. That the Tien-Tsin massacre was not unpremeditated there is but too abundant evidence, we are told, to prove. While it is admitted that hatred of foreigners in China has been more intense and more demonstrative of late than it had been since the war, it is regarded as undeniable that the provocatives of the malice which so suddenly exploded at the Treaty city, and with such disastrous effect, were supplied to the ignorant and superstitious masses by the literati and the mandarins, and with something more than the connivance of the Governor. The ruling caste in China have exerted all their ingenuity to sow discord between the people and the foreign residents among them. They have persistently scattered over their several circles of influence the most odious falsehoods, with the view of exciting abhorrence of European strangers. It happened in this instance that mob vengeance was directed exclusively against the French, and the Roman Catholic missions established by the French; but it happened also that these were the only foreign residents within the walls of the city. The others were in the quarter assigned to them by treaty, which has now become an important suburb. It is said that the outbreak was a subject of common talk in Tien-Tsin long before it occurred; that the native fire brigade and the local militia were foremost in the work of violence; that Chung-How, having, on invitation from the Sisters of Mercy, inspected their convent, and expressed his personal satisfaction with the manner in which their school and orphanage were being conducted, kept his satisfaction a secret within his bosom, when by duly publishing it he might have swept aside the

calumnies levelled by the literati against the mission which fired the worst passions of the mob; and, lastly, that there were men of high rank at Peking who had some foreknowledge of what was about to happen in its river port. If these allegations are, as they appear to be, well founded, they indicate a state of feeling against which Europeans had need be vigilantly on their guard.

Unpleasant symptoms are coming to light with every mail from China, if, indeed, the *ex parte* evidence which reaches England can be implicitly received. Within the last three years the Chinese Government has greatly strengthened itself by armaments of defence constructed upon European models. Chung-How himself, for example, we are told, has founded an immense arsenal, a powder factory, and manufactories of arms; drilling, after the Western fashion, is going on; and rifles and improved artillery are being brought into use. There are some persons, and, naturally enough, those more particularly who are connected with the trade in China, who lay great stress upon the minatory character of these facts. We confess we do not. The Europeans themselves have urged upon the Chinese Government an improvement of its armaments, and need not now take fright, we think, that their advice has been adopted. Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, will, no doubt, know how to interpret facts which assume in our eyes an air of mystery. Still, it cannot be denied that foreign residents are growing seriously apprehensive. We are not sorry to learn, therefore, that Earl Granville is on the alert. In a written reply to a deputation of City merchants who had waited upon him the day before, the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, through Mr. Otway, has given an assurance that her Majesty's ships of war in Chinese waters have been so distributed as to be most readily available for the protection of foreign residents, and that British Consuls and naval officers in China are under standing instructions to employ the force at their command, "in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives and properties of British subjects, if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them, either on the part of the local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement."

THE WAR.

The stoppage of direct communication with Paris, since the complete investment of that city by the German forces, deprives us of the customary weekly letter from our Correspondent residing there; whilst all our news of the state of France is reduced to an account of the progress of this great war, and of the attempts lately made to open negotiations for peace. At the end of last week, it may be remembered, the advanced guards of the German armies were but a few miles from Paris, on the north-east, the east, and the south-east sides; having approached it by three main roads, namely—first, the one from Soissons, through Villers-Cotterets and Dommarin; secondly, the one from Meaux, through which they had come from Epernay and Château-Thierry; and thirdly, the one from Provins, through Brie, which leads to the junction of the rivers Seine and Marne, close to the capital on its south-east side. It was in the suburban village of Créteil, on the Marne, two miles in front of the Fort de Charenton, that the Prussian scouts first made their appearance on Friday week. Our readers should refer to the Map of Paris and its vicinity, including the detached forts, which was engraved in the Number of this Journal for the 3rd inst., with a minute description of all the natural and artificial defences. They will find the exact site of every place within a radius of twelve miles around the Louvre that is likely to be mentioned in any reports of the siege operations.

The passage of the river Seine, which flows nearly due north till its junction with the Marne at Charenton, above Paris, was the first business of the Prussians, since all the bridges had been removed. The corps d'armée of General Vogel von Falkenstein having, on the Friday, occupied Villeneuve St. George, upon its advance from Melun, a pontoon bridge was next day thrown across the Seine at this place. Most travellers in France are more or less acquainted with the locality, for the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, after leaving Paris, goes upon the proper right bank of the Seine, while the Orleans railway passes very near it, on the proper left bank of that river. At Vitry, before the Fort d'Ivry, which stands close to the Orleans railroad line, was posted General Vinoy, with 15,000 regular troops saved out of M'Mahon's army—the same troops whose encampment in the Champs-Élysées forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. On Sunday last, when the Prussians were engaged in passing the Seine, a few miles to the south, General Vinoy came over to make a reconnaissance of their position near Créteil, and a skirmish took place with no important result. But on the same day the Prussian left wing being extended from Corbeil along the south side of Paris, 400 Uhlans rode into the town of Versailles, which is situated to the south-west of the great city. The body of troops which followed up this movement on Monday, crossing the Orleans railway, and passing by Arpajon and Montlhéry, towards Versailles, had a serious conflict with the French, about fourteen miles south of Paris, at Wissous, beyond Sceaux. The Prussians were checked in their advance towards Sceaux, and forced back through Champlan to Montlhéry across a small river. In this engagement the French troops under General Vinoy were assisted by the volunteers, or *Francs-Tireurs*. The Germans were not prevented, however, from continuing their movement westward, in the direction of Versailles.

At the same time, on Monday, there was an advance of the investing army to the north of the city. At the appearance of the German troops, the French positions at Pierrefitte were abandoned. Pierrefitte is a village due north of St. Denis, between one and two miles distant, standing at the base of a range of heights that extend from the Oise almost to St. Denis. The abandonment of the position enables the Germans to rest their right flank solidly on the Seine, at the top of the great loop to the north-east which it makes along the western side of Paris.

From the Royal head-quarters at Meaux, under date of Tuesday, we learn that the "complete investment of Paris by the advance of all the corps was accomplished." A telegram from the Crown Prince to Queen Augusta, dated from Versailles, also on Tuesday, describes the part which the Third

Army has taken in the investment. It has driven the French troops back within the line of the southern forts; captured, with slight loss, an outwork and seven cannon; and formed the line of investment from Versailles to Vincennes. This was the result of the second engagement, which amounted to a battle, fought on Tuesday, about four miles from the enceinte of Paris. The 5th Prussian Corps and the 2nd Bavarian Corps of the Crown Prince's army had left Villeneuve St. George, and crossed the Seine on Tuesday. They were advancing, when they were attacked by three divisions of General Vinoy, posted on the heights of Sceaux. "General Vinoy was driven back behind the forts on Paris," says the King's telegram to the Queen, "with a loss of seven guns and many prisoners." The official telegram says that Vinoy's corps was "completely routed and thrown back" on the capital, losing seven cannons and from 2000 to 3000 prisoners." The King says that the 7th Regiment suffered severely; the Crown Prince says that the operation was effected with little loss; so that the loss would appear to have fallen heavily upon one regiment. The Crown Prince's telegram is dated from Versailles, which is now the head-quarters of the Third Army. The King's head-quarters also appear to have been removed, on Tuesday, from Meaux to Ferrières near Paris. Before this removal, the important announcement was made that, "after some preparatory movements during the last few days, the complete investment of Paris by the advance of all the corps was accomplished, and the King had reconnoitred the fortifications on the northern front." Paris is thus now invested according to the intention of Count Moltke, the corps of all arms having taken up their stations. The whole line from St. Denis across the Marne and the Seine, round to Versailles, is firmly occupied by the troops of the invaders; and from Versailles to the heights of Enghien or Pierrefitte the German cavalry doubtless keeps a sharp watch over the routes that lead out of Paris towards the west.

We know little of what is being done within the walls of Paris. A barricade committee has been formed, of which M. Rochefort is president, and M. Flourens vice-president. All the main streets will be barricaded. On Tuesday a company of infantry of the Line was practising at street-fighting, in the Rue Malesherbes. The old fort of Vincennes is to be abandoned, as untenable. The National Guards of Villette have offered the rank of commandant to ex-Sergeant Boichot. Boichot, though a simple sergeant, was a member of the National Assembly in 1848. A new mitrailleuse has been tried at the Polygon of Vincennes, in presence of a special committee of competent persons. It is worked by steam, and capable of projecting balls during twenty or thirty hours consecutively without becoming heated. A machine of two-horses' power is sufficient for an implement of twenty barrels. The range is about the same as the chassepot. The inventor has offered to make 200 of them in eight days. It is stated that the bronze statues of the Emperor Napoleon in Paris have been sent to the foundry to be moulded into cannons. About 2000 cwt. of corn around Paris has been burnt to prevent seizure by the Prussians. The scholars of the Ecole Polytechnique are employed in the artillery service.

From Strasbourg we learn that the Germans have succeeded in erecting a battery on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to Kehl. On the night of the 17th a sortie was made from the citadel against this battery, when 1600 French were engaged on one side, and 400 Badeners on the other. The latter held their ground till reinforced by the Prussians, when the French were driven back with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. A mortar and two cannons were captured. The crown of the glacis is completed, and a breach has been made. While making approaches near Schiltigheim the burial-ground of St. Helen's Church was passed, and the besiegers worked amid coffins and skeletons. The *Daily News* correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—"I have just returned from the works before Strasbourg. On the left bank of the Rhine the fortifications are now closely encompassed by hostile batteries, which keep up a very heavy and destructive fire. The return fire is intermittent, yet sometimes powerful. The city is nearly always shrouded in smoke. The greater part of the fortifications is a shapeless mass of ruins. A practicable breach has been effected, and it is believed that the place can be taken any day by storm, if General Werder would risk the loss of at least two thousand men. The broad and deep moat is the most serious obstacle. Preparations are being made to destroy the inner magazines with nitro-glycerine projectiles, to be launched from balloons. The field telegraph is carried into the third parallel. All the siege works are now in telegraphic communication with headquarters and with each other." The latest news concerning Strasbourg is that the besieging army gained a footing in a part of the defences on Tuesday night. One of the lunettes was taken, with trifling loss. The assailants found less resistance than they had expected.

A telegram from Berlin states that another attack has been made upon Toul; the Mecklenburg troops bombarded the fortress of Toul heavily during the night from Sunday to Monday, and stormed it next day. It is reported that Toul has capitulated.

Mulhausen is occupied by the Germans. The whole of Upper Alsace, except Belfort, Schelestadt, Neubreisach, and one or two other places, is in their hands. The cattle plague is raging in and around Weissenburg, but Lower Alsace is still free from it. The peasants say it is a greater curse than war. The Prussian Civil Governor of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish clergy. It declares that all are to retain their present rights and stipends. The Church will not be interfered with by the State; but ecclesiastics preaching, speaking, or acting against existing authorities will be punished by military law.

The Prussians who have occupied Pithiviers appear to threaten Orleans, and French detachments have been recalled for the protection of the town. The war ports of France have now been placed in a perfect condition of defence. Measures are being taken to protect the mouths of rivers by means of floating batteries and iron-cased guard-ships. These vessels have received their crews and commanders, and they will very shortly take up their assigned positions. It is stated that 18,000 volunteers have been enrolled at Lyons, and that the armament of the forts around that city is rapidly progressing.

The numerous estimates, more or less correct, of the French losses at Sedan are now followed by the official military report, published at Berlin. The Crown Prince of Saxony's division made 11,000 prisoners during the day, and captured twenty-five guns, seven mitrailleuses, two flags, and one eagle. The 5th and 11th Corps contributed more than 10,000 prisoners; and, adding the prisoners taken by the Bavarian troops, there was a total of about 25,000 men who fell into the hands of the Germans during the battle alone. Besides these, 83,000 became prisoners of war under the capitulation. Fourteen thousand French wounded were found in and around Sedan, but whether these are included among the 83,000 does not clearly appear. More than 400 guns, including 70 mitrailleuses, 184 fortress guns, 100,000 chassepots, 80,000 cwt. of gunpowder, and an extremely large war matériel

fell also into the hands of the victors. Only about 3000 men succeeded in escaping to Belgium. If the losses of the battle of Beaumont, on Aug. 30, are included, M'Mahon's army numbered nearly 150,000 men. Within three days this army had ceased to exist, its whole force, with the exception of the 3000 escaped to Belgium, being either killed, wounded, or prisoners. According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the number of French prisoners in Germany is 140,000 privates, 62 generals, and 4800 officers. Among them is Colonel Palikao, son of the late Minister.

The French Provisional Government is partly in Paris and partly at Tours, to which last-named city most of the foreign Ambassadors have removed, Lord Lyons, the British Minister, among them. It is also at Tours that the Ministry of National Defence has its quarters, and is actively engaged in taking measures for the defence of the country; 25,000 volunteers were about to leave for the north. It is now ordered that the elections for the Constituent Assembly shall take place on Oct. 2, which is earlier than was at first announced.

A decree signed by M. Crémieux orders all foreigners, native of States now at war with France, to leave the country within three days, unless specially authorised to remain.

M. Thiers, having returned from his mission to London, remained but a day or two at Tours, and then started for Vienna and St. Petersburg. It appears that he obtained from the British Government a promise that Lord Lyons shall be authorised to act as intermediary of negotiations between the Provisional Government and the King of Prussia. But we are told that during the last ten days our Government has transmitted messages from the belligerents to one another through Lord Lyons, at Paris, and Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador in London. These will now be superseded by personal communications or interviews between M. Jules Favre, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government, and Count Bismarck, at the German headquarters. In these negotiations, which are carried on at Ferrières, a beautiful country seat of Baron Rothschild, at some miles distance from Paris, the Plenipotentiaries had up to Wednesday treated only upon the question as to how the terms of agreement should be approved by an Assembly on the part of France. The American Minister at Berlin learns, on authority, that M. Jules Favre, who will be received in his private capacity alone, will be informed by Count Bismarck that Germany must insist, as a condition *sine qua non* of peace, upon obtaining possession of the French fortresses on the Moselle and the Rhine. It is stated that Prussia will grant no armistice, but wishes the conditions of peace to be fixed simultaneously with the cessation of hostilities.

M. Jules Favre, on the other hand, has addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of France, in which, referring to the alteration made in the date of the elections to the Constituent Assembly, he again declares the late Government guilty of the war, whilst admitting that France must bear some of the responsibility, and professing the readiness of the nation to make such amends as are possible. But he insists that France will prefer a thousand times disaster to dishonour, and promises resistance to the last, encouraged by the sympathy of foreign nations, if Prussia will not make peace upon equitable terms.

The city of Paris will elect, on the 28th inst., a municipal council of eighty members. The city of Lyons, meantime, has a republic of its own. There is a Committee of Public Safety, which publishes decrees and issues orders, with a kind of sovereign authority. The chiefs of the new commune of Lyons, which was organised at the Hôtel de Ville immediately after the proclamation of the Republic, have hoisted the red flag; and the new prefect has not yet succeeded in getting it removed. The Committee of Public Safety orders arrests, decrees the suppression of octroi duties, and calls upon the director of the savings-bank to hand over the funds in his charge—an order which he has resolutely refused to obey.

FIRST-CLASS ARMY RESERVES.

An important order from the War Office has been issued at Woolwich relative to the enlistment of men under the Reserve Force Act, 1867, and the Army Enlistment Act, 1870. The following are the ages and qualifications of men to be enrolled in the First-Class Army Reserve, with their term of service and rates of pay:—

Soldiers discharged on completion of their first term of service or otherwise, if under thirty-four years of age, and have been not less than three years in the Army, and not discharged for misconduct, will receive fourpence per day on enlistment for a period of five years; and the same for the residue of the term of twelve years, when they have enlisted for a short term of service after the expiration of their term, and also for the residue of term of service in the Army, which has been converted into service in the regular forces, under the provisions of the Enlistment Act, 1870, and during the whole term of their Army engagement.

The pay will be made a quarter in advance, and, if called out on permanent service, the whole period of their former service in the army and in the reserve force will count in full toward good-conduct pay and pension; but they will not be entitled to pension unless called out for active service. A new form of attestation-paper is required to be filled in, and no person volunteering for the reserve force will be compelled to enrol in a lower rank than he formerly held in the Army; but men willing to serve in a lower grade, where vacancies do not occur, will have the time so served reckoned towards the qualification for pension and their proper rank.

Places of abode are to be registered under a penalty of 2s. 6d., and all men in the force will be compelled to appear at the rendezvous when required.

Absentees will be dealt with as in the regular service, but leave of absence may be granted by the staff officer of pensioners. When called out for training and exercise, except as provided in article 18, each man will receive while on parade the following rates of pay per diem:—

Battalion sergeant-majors to a force of three companies and upwards, 3s. 6d.; sergeant or other superior non-commissioned officer (except above), 3s.; corporal, 2s. 6d.; and private, drummer, or bugler, 2s.; but when called out to aid the civil power an extra 6d. per day will be granted in addition. On enrolment £1 will be allowed each man to provide kit, which will remain in possession of the men; but every man will have a free tunic, a pair of trousers, and shako every seven years, together with a haversack, to be renewed when necessary.

In case of death of a pensioner while in the force one guinea will be allowed for funeral expenses; and members who may be wounded or disabled while on duty will be pensioned as if in the regular Army. On enrolment and approval the man may at once receive his pay for the remainder of the current quarterly period. Fines are to be imposed for any laxity of discipline or misconduct, and pay will be stopped till an absentee's excuse has been considered; and any damage to arms or accoutrements through culpable neglect or violence will be deducted from the pay.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Italian troops entered Rome near Fort Pia on Tuesday, after an engagement of four hours' duration, when the Papal troops ceased firing by order of the Pope.

SPAIN.

The Government have ratified the official recognition of the French Republic by Senor Olozaga.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has been convoked to receive communications from the Government.

The great national rifle-match is to begin to-day, and to terminate on Oct. 3.

GERMANY.

It is semi-officially announced at Berlin that the further unity of Germany is shortly to be secured by new political institutions. At the request of the Bavarian Government, Herr Von Delbrück has left for Munich to pave the way at once for an understanding as to the bases of the new scheme of unity.

HOLLAND.

The States General were opened on Monday at the Hague by the King. The following contains a summary of the most important paragraphs of his speech:—The will to maintain our national independence, whatever might take place, was unanimous in the whole country. The amicable footing on which we stand with other nations has not been disturbed by the present war. The belligerents have not only recognised our strict neutrality, but have also co-operated to remove the difficulties unavoidable in such cases. We have received many proofs of confidence during the crisis now pending. I am fully determined to pursue the neutral course adopted. The course of events has allowed me to commence disbanding the reserves now under arms, and thus to relieve my subjects from a heavy burden. Our national education, for the improvement of which strenuous efforts are constantly being made, is extending the sphere of its utility and augmenting our prosperity. The state of our finances, considering the influence of present circumstances, cannot be called unfavourable. The latest advices from the colonies contain much matter that is very satisfactory.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Reichsrath was opened last Saturday. The Emperor said that while a sanguinary contest was spreading devastation over vast territories in Europe, the Austro-Hungarian Empire enjoyed the blessings of peace, and this peaceful character of their foreign relations would serve, above all, to place the Constitutional institutions of the State upon a firm foundation. His Majesty, after expressing regret at the absence of the Bohemian representatives, enumerated the several matters to be dealt with by the Reichsrath, among which were the settlement of the relations between the Catholic Church and the State, which had become necessary through the abrogation of the Concordat hitherto existing with the Papal See.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath adopted, on Tuesday, the motion of Baron Schmerling, that an address should be presented to the Emperor in reply to the speech from the Throne. A committee of fifteen members, chiefly selected from the Constitutional party, was appointed to draw up the address.

AMERICA.

At the Congressional elections the Republicans have carried Colorado with about the usual majority, electing Mr. Chaffee as Congressional delegate. A new silver region has been discovered in Colorado, fifteen miles north-west of Central City, on the western boundary of Boulder County, and forty miles from Denver. About thirty ledges have been struck, and six or eight uncovered, showing true fissure silver veins, bearing pay rock crevices from 2 ft. to 5 ft. in width. It is supposed that this is one of the richest silver regions yet discovered on the American continent.

The Oregon Legislature has elected Colonel Kelly (Democrat) United States senator, to succeed Mr. Williams (Republican).

Madame Nilsson's first concert in the United States, given on Monday evening, proved a great success. The receipts amounted to 4800 dollars.

The twenty-fifth volume of the "Roll of Honour," containing the names of 25,966 deceased soldiers of the Union army, with their respective places of burial, is now going through the press at the Government printing-office. It will require three or four more volumes to complete this work, and the whole number of names of graves whose occupants are known will be something over 205,000. Arrangements are being made to push rapidly forward the fencing and planting of national cemeteries, for which a liberal appropriation was made by Congress.

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay states that Karsondass Madsavadas, the leading native merchant accused of obtaining advances on a bill of lading for 1000 bales of cotton before a single bale had been shipped, was, on Friday, convicted, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The captain of the *Teresa* has been acquitted of all complicity with Karsondass Madsavadas.

Telegrams state that a flying column is organised to punish the frontier tribes.

A special telegram from Barrackpore, of Wednesday's date, says:—"The Ameer of Afghanistan's son, Yakob, who rebelled and went to Herat, is reported near Candahar, where the Governor opposed him. The gates of Kelat-I-Ghilzie and other towns were closed against Yakob, but the rebellion is becoming widespread. The Ameer remains in Cabul.

The overland mail has brought advices from Bombay to Aug. 23, and from Calcutta to the 20th. The Indian papers are filled with reports of the proceedings at Calcutta in the case of the Wahabee prisoners, whose defence Mr. Chisholm Anstey has undertaken, and who argues that the Indian Government have no power to detain a State prisoner at pleasure without bringing him to trial. Colonel Malleon, guardian to the young Maharajah of Mysore, had had a severe fall from his horse, and at the latest accounts was not considered out of danger. The Burmah papers report the arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta at Mandalay. The King placed a steamer at his disposal to convey him to Mengoon, and thence back to the capital; but the Bishop would not be allowed to enter the palace through the central gate, not being a representative of Royalty. The crops in some parts of the country had been damaged by the heavy floods.

CHINA.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that intelligence from Nankin, dated Aug. 22, announces that the Governor of that city has been assassinated. The cause of the crime is said to be the fact of the Governor being favourable to foreigners. Several Governors of provinces have since been changed.

By a telegram from Hong-Kong, dated the 1st inst., we learn that the feeling against foreigners throughout China is increasing, and that a general rising against them is expected. The French Minister had declared that he would haul down his flag if the heads of the Mandarins concerned in the Tien-Tsin massacre were not delivered by Aug. 31.

The China papers to Aug. 4 state that the English community there were anxiously waiting for the expected instructions from France to the French representative in China respecting the measures to be taken to exact reparation for the late massacres in Tien-Tsin. One of the Sisters of Mercy murdered is stated to have been a British subject. Her Majesty's ship *Ocean* and the Italian frigate *Principessa Clothilde* were at Che-Foo, and there was a strong naval force in the Peiho. Both the English and French Admirals were at Che-Foo awaiting instructions. The *China Mail* says:—"It is uncertain what amount of negotiation has been attempted; but the Chinese are evidently in hopes that a compromise may be arrived at by a money payment and punishment of some of the actual instigators of the tragedy."

The steps which have been taken by the Government for the protection of British subjects in China are described in a letter addressed by Mr. Otway to the chairman of the meeting held at the London Tavern last week. A despatch, dated July 9, from Vice-Admiral Sir H. Kellett states that her Majesty's naval forces in China had been stationed as follows:—At Hong-Kong: The Princess Charlotte, the Banterer, the Starling, and the Bouncer. At Amoy: The Hornet and the Cockchafer. At Foo-Chow: the Severn. At Shanghai: the Barrosa, the Zebra, the Dove, and the Firm. At Tien-Tsin: the Dwarf, the Avon, the Opossum, and the Grasshopper. The Admiral, in the *Salamis*, was to proceed the same day to Che-Foo. Commodore Price has since reported, in a despatch dated July 21, that the Banterer had been sent to Foochow. There are also in the Japanese waters her Majesty's ships *Ocean*, *Rinaldo*, *Sylvia*, *Elk*, *Midge*, and the Adventure troop-ship. On Aug. 30, Mr. Otway says, Mr. Wade was instructed to co-operate with the French Legation, in order to obtain the punishment of the parties who were concerned in the late outrage; and her Majesty's Government trust that the communications about to be made to the authorities in China will have the effect not only of procuring the punishment of the offenders, but also of deterring the Chinese from acts calculated to excite grave apprehensions on the part of British subjects in and connected with China. Mr. Otway adds that the standing instructions to her Majesty's consuls and naval officers in China as to the employment of her Majesty's ships of war are, in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives and properties of British subjects if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them either on the part of the local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement.

The Crown Princess Victoria has presented a valuable medallion and a massive pair of silver candles ticks to the bazaar of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where a lottery has been planned for the benefit of families whom the war has deprived of support.

The Exchequer receipts from April 1 to the 17th inst. amounted to £28,482,049, as against £32,028,864 for the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £31,090,774. The balance standing to the credit of the Government in the Bank of England was £3,351,891.

Information has been received from the French Post Office that, in consequence of the delay which now takes place in sending through France the mails which are intended for conveyance by French packet from Marseilles and Bordeaux, an earlier dispatch of these mails must be made from London. All correspondence to be transmitted by the French packets from Marseilles must be posted forty-eight hours earlier than heretofore; and correspondence to be transported by French packet from Bordeaux must be posted twenty-four hours earlier. As regards the mails by French packet from St. Nazaire, no alteration in the date of despatch will be necessary.

The Census for the Dominion of Canada is to be taken in the first part of next year, not later than May, 1871. This Census, if taken according to the directions of the statute, will give in tabular form statistical information touching the population and the classification thereof, as regards age, sex, social condition, religion, education, race, occupation, and otherwise; the houses and other buildings, and their classification as dwellings, inhabited, uninhabited, under construction, and otherwise; the occupied land and the condition thereof, as town, village, country, cultivated, uncultivated, and otherwise; the aggregate valuation of property, real and personal; the produce, state, and resources of the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, mechanical, manufacturing, trading, and other industries; the municipal, educational, charitable, and other institutions; and such other matters as may be specified on the forms and instructions to be issued.

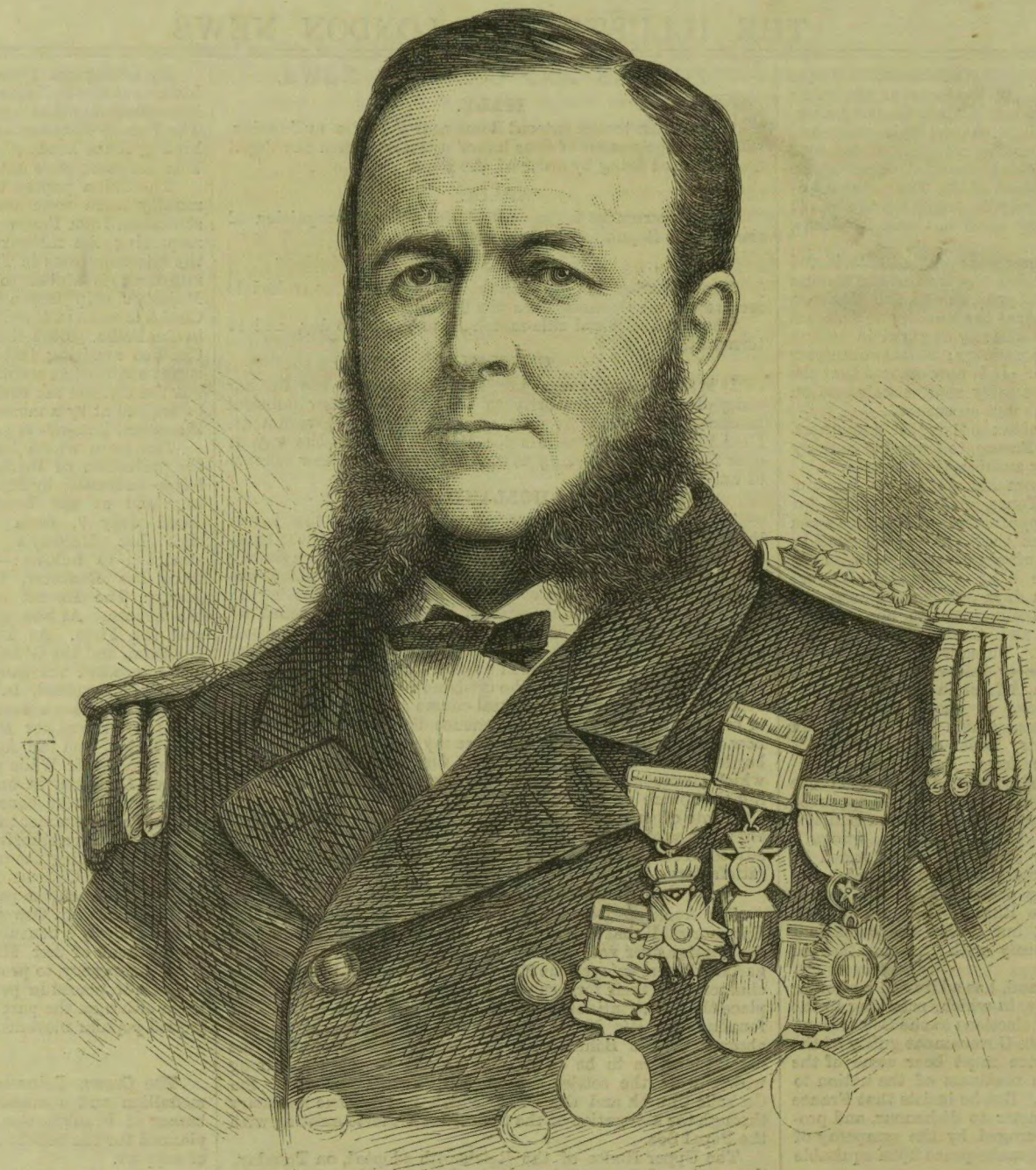
In one of its leaders on Wednesday morning, the *Times* takes up the current reports that Napoleon III. has "money in the Dutch funds, in the English funds, in the American funds, and in railways all over the world." There have been, the *Times* says, Sovereigns who have been men of business. Louis Philippe was supposed to be one; but Napoleon III. was not one at all. The *Times* goes on to say:—"He went poor to France, and poor he has quitted it. Unless we are misinformed, the Emperor Napoleon, who has been the chief of the French State for nearly twenty-two years, and its almost absolute master for nearly eighteen, retains no private property but a small cottage which came to him from his mother. Whatever he has received from France he has spent in the country, in accordance with the social system which was established with the Empire. That system was, no doubt, extravagant in the extreme. But the Chief of the State has paid the penalty. Fortunes have been made on all sides, but Napoleon and his family have made no fortune; they have spent all they received in maintaining their Imperial establishment at the high pitch which modern France, under their own tuition, has demanded. Napoleon III. will leave his German place of captivity, at the end of the war, almost as poor a man as he was when he entered France in 1818. The Empress has, indeed, her jewels, gifts at her marriage and on her fête days; but these are her private property, the State jewels being now in the hands of the French Government at Tours; she has, besides, an hereditary property in Spain; and the Prince Imperial has a house which has been bequeathed to him near Trieste. This, we believe, is all that remains to the family which lately was supreme in France."—M. G. Pietri, the private secretary of the Emperor, has written a letter, in which he denies certain statements that have been made against his Majesty. First, he denies that he diverted every year from the war budget £2,000,000 to supply the extravagant expenditure of the Civil List. Second, he denies that the Emperor has invested £400,000 in Dutch railway shares, and affirms that he has not a centime invested in foreign funds. Third, he denies that he borrowed 2000 thalers from the Prussian staff at Sedan.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BURGOYNE.

An obituary memoir of the late Captain Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, V.C. who commanded the turret-ship *Captain*, and lost his life when she foundered at sea, on the night of the 6th inst., appeared in our last week's Paper, which also contained the account of that sad disaster. This brave officer of the British Navy, who might probably have saved himself from drowning, but that his attention was wholly devoted to the rescue of his sailors, as one after another quitted the sinking pinnacle to get into the launch when the ship had gone down, deserves a special place in our regard. He was the only son of a highly-distinguished officer of the British Army, now venerable for his great age and experience, as well as honourable for his many public services—Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne. The mother of Captain Burgoyne was Charlotte, second daughter and coheir of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Rose, of Holme, in the county of Nairn, North Britain. He was born, in 1833, in Dublin, where his father held for some years the chairmanship of the Board of Public Works. He entered the Royal Navy in 1847, and was a Commander in 1856. He commanded the *Wrangler* gun-boat at the taking of Kinburn; and in 1857 he was one of the first recipients of the Victoria Cross. He was also a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He married, in 1864, Evelyn Laura, daughter of Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker.

The portrait of Captain Burgoyne is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co. of Piccadilly. Subscriptions are being raised at Portsmouth and in other towns for the relief of the families of the 500 seamen who perished with him. The following gracious message from her Majesty has been received by the Admiralty:—

"The Queen has already expressed to several of the widows and near relatives of the unfortunate sufferers in the late



THE LATE CAPTAIN HUGH BURGOYNE, V.C., COMMANDER OF H.M.S. *CAPTAIN*.

shipwreck her Majesty's deep sympathy with them in their affliction, but there are many others equally deprived of husbands or relatives whom the Queen is unable to reach except through an official channel. Her Majesty therefore desires that measures may be taken to signify to the widows and relatives of the whole of the crew of all ranks who perished in the *Captain* the expression of her Majesty's deep sympathy with them, and to assure them that the Queen feels most acutely the misfortune which has at once deprived her Majesty of one of the finest ships of war and of so many gallant seamen, and which has inflicted upon their widows and other relatives losses which must ever be deplored."

We give on another page a Portrait of the late Captain Cowper Coles, designer of this ill-fated ship, and one of those who lost their lives by her failure to encounter the fury of a gale on the open sea. The ship herself is shown in another Engraving.

The *Gazette* contains the official notification that the Queen has ordered a writ to be issued, summoning Lord Eliot to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Eliot, of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall. The new peer is the eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans, by the third daughter of the second Marquis of Cornwallis. He was born at Port Eliot, Cornwall, in 1829, and was educated at Eton. In 1853 he was appointed second paid Attaché to the Embassy at Berlin, having previously served the Foreign Office at Madrid and at Lisbon. Subsequently his Lordship was Attaché at St. Petersburg. He has also been Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro and at Athens. In May, 1866, in conjunction with Mr. Montagu Chambers, he was returned for Devonport as a Liberal, the present Lord Colchester and Mr. H. C. Raikes, M.P. for Chester, having been the unsuccessful Conservative candidates. He is a prominent member of the High Church party.



THE WAR: BURNING HOUSES TO CLEAR SPACE BEFORE FORT BICETRE, PARIS.



THE WAR: TROOPS OF THE REGULAR ARMY ENCAMPED IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at her town residence, 5, Rochester-square, the wife of W. H. Taylor, Esq., of Eden Lodge, Tilford, Surrey, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's, Walmer, Kent, by the Rev. R. H. Davies, M.A., Incumbent of the Old Church, Chelsea, assisted by the Rev. O. de L. Baldwin, B.A., Curate of Walmer, John William, only surviving son of William Mackenzie Leese, Esq., of Valparaiso, Chili, to Lillie Beatrice Maria, third daughter of the late George Coode, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Roslands, Walmer.

On the 15th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Hereford, by the Rev. John Venn, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Charles Nelson Ling, B.A., Richard John Bowerman, Esq. (Martin, Gregory, and Bowerman, solicitors, London), only son of Richard Bowerman, Esq., of Lamb's Croft, Uffculme, Devon, to Alice Margaret, second surviving daughter of Charles Ling, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., J.P., Consulting Surgeon of the General Infirmary, Hereford. No cards.

On the 15th inst., at Bartholomew's Church, Sydenham, by the Rev. Robert Birley, Rector of St. Philip's, Hulme, Manchester, assisted by the Rev. R. Kewley, Richard Kennedy, eldest son of Richard Birley, Esq., of Manchester, to Jane Garden (Gardie), eldest surviving daughter of John Blaikie, Esq., late of Craigiebukler, in the county of Aberdeen, N.B.

On the 20th inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. W. Williams, James William Brooks, nephew of the late James William Brooks, Esq., of Cheltenham, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Beck, of Camberwell.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at the Marine Hotel, Nairn, Mary, the beloved wife of Sidney Field, of Parkhill House, Aberdeenshire, in her 33rd year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 7th ult., at Mahogany Vale, Jamaica, Major-General Charles Forbes Jackson, formerly of the Bombay Light Cavalry.

On the 17th inst., at Bournemouth, John Bradshaw Wanklyn, Esq., aged 70.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, Marine Villa, Hornsea, Mr. Charles Wilkinson, aged 68 years.

On the 19th inst., at New Milford, South Wales, after a few hours' illness Herbert Duckworth, Esq., barrister-at-law, youngest son of William Duckworth, Esq., of Orchard Leigh Park, Frome, aged 37.

On the morning of the 7th inst., drowned in Vigo Bay, by the foundering of H.M.S. Captain, Robert Purves, Esq., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., Surgeon R.N. of Pointfield House, Kelso, N.B., only son of the late Robert Purves, Esq., surgeon, Kelso.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, No. 7, Rue d'Elverdinghe, Ypres, Belgium, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Carry, her Majesty's Indian Army, in his 63rd year. R.I.P.

On the 16th inst., at Hornsea-in-Holderness, Charles Wilkinson, Esq., aged 68 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1.

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. New moon, 6.34 a.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William John Hall, M.A., Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., Canon in residence. Chapels Royal: St. James's, 10 a.m. the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean; 12 noon, the Rev. F. C. Cook, M.A., Canon of Exeter Cathedral, and Preacher at Lincoln's Inn;—Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Clare College, Cambridge; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean;—Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the House of Commons and of the Savoy; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, London.

MONDAY, 26.—Saints Cyprian and Justina, martyrs. Foundation of the city of Constantinople, 329. Jewish year 5631 begins.

TUESDAY, 27.—William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, founder of Winchester School, died, 1404. Conference and alliance between Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France at Erfurt, 1808.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—J. B. Massillon, great French preacher, died 1742. Guglielmo Libri, mathematician and scholar, died, 1869.

THURSDAY, 29.—St. Michael the Archangel and All Angels. Michaelmas Day. The New Metropolitan Police began duty, 1829. The Dramatic College opened (seven annuities installed), 1862.

FRIDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, doctor and confessor, died, 420. George Whitefield, eloquent preacher, died, 1770.

SATURDAY, Oct. 1.—The Royal Dockyard at Woolwich closed, 1869. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. National Gallery closes. Meeting of Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society promenade, 3.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 52	2 10	2 31	2 50	3 11	3 32	3 52

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 26' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Sept.	14	29.937	55.9	44.1	67	5	54.1	WNW. NW. N.	165
	15	30.342	50.4	40.2	70	2	37.6	NNE. NE.	58
	16	30.496	52.1	46.3	82	6	37.5	SSW. S. SW.	71
	17	30.381	55.5	51.2	86	10	45.4	SW. WSW.	93
	18	30.312	55.1	48.4	79	7	48.7	WNW. N. NE.	84
	19	30.271	52.5	47.2	83	0	38.3	ESE. E. NE.	47
	20	30.271	52.5	47.2	83	0	38.3	ESE. S. NE.	47

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29.937	30.236	30.513	30.437	30.316	30.334	30.330
Temperature of Air	..	55.9	51.3	55.2	57.5	61.3	69.5	59.9
Temperature of Evaporation	..	51.7	47.9	51.0	53.9	53.2	56.7	52.7
Direction of Wind	WNW	NNE	NNE	SW	WSW	ESE

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

On and after the 1st of October next Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, Great College-street, Camden Town, London.—The LECTURES will COMMENCE at the above Institution on TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor Tison, at Twelve o'clock. Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse—Professor Spooner.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of other Domesticated Animals—Professor Spooner.

Descriptive Anatomy, with Physiology—Deputy Professor Pritchard.

Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Toxicology—Professor Tison.

Anatomical Demonstrations—Assistant Professor Aze.

Infirmary Practice and Clinical Instruction daily—Professors Spooner, Simonds, and Pritchard.

Practical fees to all the Lectures, with Infirmary Practice and Anatomical Demonstrations daily, 25 gs.

It is desirable that intending pupils should present themselves at the Royal Veterinary College for matriculation, at 10 o'clock a.m. precisely, on Thursday, Sept. 29 next.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

Arg. 25, 1870, CHARLES SPOONER, Principal.

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY NEXT, OCT. 1,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

WEARY GLEANERS,

FROM A PAINTING BY ROBERT GAVIN, A.R.S.A.;

AND TWO SHEETS OF

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Among the Engravings will be the following :—

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

General View of the Battle. Sketched from the Position of the King of Prussia, on the Hill of Cheveuge. A Two-Page Engraving.

View of the Town and Fortifications of Sedan.

Interior of a Church after the Battle.

French Prisoners of War at Sedan.

Receiving the Parole of French Officers.

Wounded Prussian Soldiers Going Home.

Horses of French Cavalry Dismounted at Sedan.

Town of Mouzon, on the Meuse.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

A Council of War on the Boulevards.

Students Going to Man the Ramparts.

Captive Balloon for Reconnoitring at Montmartre.

Arrest of Prussian Spies.

Camp on the Champ de Mars.

Market-place of the Halles Centrales.

A Goods-Train on its Way to Paris.

Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, the present Abode of the Emperor Napoleon.

Portrait of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, *Times* Correspondent in the War.

Portrait of the Prussian General Vogel von Falkenstein.

Price of the Coloured Picture and Two Sheets, Tenpence.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

SIX COLOURED PLATES.

Will be ready on the 30th inst., price One Shilling.

THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1871,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES

EMBLEMATIC OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,

FROM PAINTINGS BY V. BROMLEY, A. HUNT, J. PROCTOR, AND T. SULMAN;

TWELVE LARGE PORTRAITS

OF THE

KING OF PRUSSIA, NAPOLEON III.,

AND THE LEADING

GENERALS IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR,

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF SPORTING DOGS,

BY S. CARTER, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1870; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-three years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, applied to Geology and the Arts, are given by Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., at KING'S COLLEGE, London, on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, from Oct. 7 to Christmas, to which the Public are admitted on paying the College Fees—namely, Two Guineas to the Morning Course, and One Guinea to the Evening. The Students are accompanied by the Professor to the Public Museums, and on excursions into the country.

Mr. Tennant also gives private instruction in Mineralogy and Geology at his residence, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE HARVEST FETES.—MONDAY to FRIDAY NEXT. Shilling Days. On the Great Stage each day, THE SEASONS; or, The Rustic Year and Harvest Home in the Olden Time, introducing old English Sports, Games and Madrigals, Maypole Dance, &c. Numerous Ballet and Chorus, in all nearly 100 Performers. Under the direction of Mr. E. T. Smith.

On Monday and Wednesday also Offenbach's Opera, "The Rose of Auvergne." On Tuesday and Thursday also Randegger's Comic Opera, "The Rival Beauties." Miss Edith Wynne, Miss E. Angley, Mr. A. Byron, &c. Conductor, Signor Randegger.

On Thursday also Grand Display of Fireworks, with special Harvest Device, in addition to the Tower of Strasbourg and the Blowing-Up of the Bridge of Kehl.

Fine Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Great War Map and War Court, &c.

NOTE.—For Excursions on Thursday see each Railway Company's bills.

CRYSTAL PALACE SATURDAY CONCERTS commence on OCT. 1. Prospectuses and Two-Guinea Stalls for the Series of Twenty-six Concerts now ready.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor Pepper's New Lecture, showing how the marvellous GHOST EFFECTS are produced.—New Musical Entertainment, by Mr. Sachet Champion, DER FREISCHUTZ.—SAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL. American Organ daily. The Whole for 1s.

THE WAR.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Immense success of HAMILTON'S CONTINENT.—Vivid representations of the Destruction of the Bridge of Kehl, Battles of Saarbuck, Weissenburg, &c. Magnificent scenes of Berlin and Paris. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c. this Week. Fautouls, &c.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—New Irish Drama, INNISFALLEN; or, The Men in the Gap.—Messrs. Emery, Jno. Nelson, and Edmund Falconer; Misses Estimate and Patti Josephs. Beautiful scenery, exciting situations. Terminates at Eleven o'clock.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Immense success of LITTLE EMILY, the Great Olympic Drama, adapted from Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," by Andrew Halliday. Olympic Scenery, Olympic Effects, Original Company. Every Evening, at 7.30. Concluding with Farce, by J. T. Douglass.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. During the recess this elegant Establishment has undergone a thorough cleansing, and been superbly decorated. The tout ensemble is now equal to that of any theatre in Europe. The Equestrian Season will commence NEXT SATURDAY, OCT. 1, with a Band of SIXTY HORSES and PONIES, selected from the stock of Har Carré, whose magnificent animals created a perfect furor at this Establishment two years since, and other Continental Circus Proprietors of equal repute, which, for breed, symmetry, and cleverness, are not to be surpassed. The most brilliant Equestrian Artists, and the greatest Musical Clowns, Gymnasts, and Acrobats extant; the whole forming a combination of talent unequalled in the world's history. In addition, the Proprietor has much pleasure in announcing the engagement of the largest and most wonderful PERFORMING INDIAN ELEPHANT ever witnessed. "Papeta" is upwards of 9 ft. high, and will be accompanied by her Two Infant Prodiges; she plays the Organ, also the Harmonicon and Trombone, blows a Horn, Dances to Music, Picks up Coins, and answers any question that may be put to her.—Open at Seven; Commence at Half-past. Morning Performances, Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

The great situation has only so far altered since we wrote that the German armies are now drawn closely around Paris; it is said with a view rather of intercepting communications, and making the Parisians feel that they are prisoners, than of immediate attack. Encounters have taken place, and one of them has clearly been of importance as regards the numbers engaged. The Germans assert that the French were driven from the ground, and that there has been a considerable capture of the usual trophies of war; a different result having been reported to the Parisians. Uhlans have occupied Versailles, and now the Crown Prince is in that noble and historical palace; and it would seem to the outside world that the proofs of German success could hardly be more complete did the heir to the Prussian Crown date his despatches from the Tuileries instead of from the gorgeous halls of Louis XIV. The gallery of Apollo has been ceded to Mars.

But we may be allowed to dwell for a moment with a hope, which may be illusory, yet which is cheering while it lasts, upon the fact that the representative of what must be called for lack of better, the Republic of France, is in personal communication with Count Bismarck. M. Jules Favre, who must be credited with an amount of moral courage which ought by no means to be forgotten, let the end be what it may, issued a second circular to the envoys of France, and it is a great improvement on the first, in which he sought to evade the responsibilities of the war, and assumed that it was not the war of the French but of their ruler. Public opinion and the admission of the more respectable of the Parisian organs speedily disposed of this fallacy, and it may now be charitably forgotten, unless it should be revived by its authors for the purpose of argument on the question of the amount of compensation which France shall make for the work which has been done by her legions. In his second circular M. Jules Favre, as Foreign Minister, manfully says, "We were wrong." In the spirit of this declaration he sought an interview with M. de Bismarck, and this was accorded. The diplomatists have met at the country seat of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. That they have met at all is much, for the fact disposes of the allegation that the King of Prussia had opposed a bigoted hostility to republican institutions, and had refused to listen to any member of the Government of the Fourth of September. But that the King has a good case in regard to this Government is undeniable. It has no pedigree, and cannot pretend to be the creation of France. To this difficulty, no doubt, the statesmen in council have addressed themselves; and, as we said on a former occasion, if there is a real desire to make terms, it is absurd to suppose that such an obstacle cannot be surmounted. The interests of a pair of mighty nations are surely not to be jeopardied on a mere question of constitutional machinery. The crisis is quite grave enough—we use very inadequate terms—for the justification of those who not finding a way shall make one.

It is asserted that M. Jules Favre has been met in a spirit which indicates a decided desire on the part of the German Sovereign to bring the war to an end. We do not wish to speak too coldly on this. Indeed, we have no doubt that a pious and humane King must look forward with the utmost anxiety to the stopping the terrible effusion of his subjects' blood. But even in the fact that he consents to treat with, or, at all events, to confer with, the Minister of the Republic, we seem to see only reiterated evidence that he is resolute as to the terms which he means to demand. The King is determined that France herself shall know from the mouth of the Minister of her Revolution what is required of her by the Power whose independence she has threatened through the Emperor of her choice. The negotiations did not suspend for a single moment the march of the German armies or the forging of that chain which is now drawn around the French capital. The munitions of war are still being supplied from the most distant portions of Germany, and with

them come up fresh troops by the thousand to secure the iron grip in which it is sought to hold Paris. It is pleasant to believe that there are hopeful signs on the horizon, but we cannot refuse to see that they are surrounded with clouds which may blot them out at a minute's notice. Still, while they are there let us rejoice in them.

But when all that is agreeable has been said and we come to the stern verities, the old hard problem presents itself in all its rigour. Will the Germans consent to peace without a cession of territory, and, if they will not, is France prepared—or, rather, can her Republican Government prepare her—to submit to suffer what she has so often inflicted upon others? There is the question, the double question; and when we have expended all the commonplaces of present satisfaction, that problem remains in all its pristine ruggedness. All that can be said by the bystanders is that the Germans seem to be inclined to peace, but will make it only on their own terms, and that they lose no chance of rendering it impossible for France to offer a protracted resistance.

Perhaps in that last consideration lies the best hope. These negotiations may be conducted to a favourable issue, or they may be broken off, before these lines are read. In the first case, Europe will breathe again and be grateful that the frightful incubus of war is removed. But it is at least as probable that negotiation will not immediately obtain its end. The French may not be able to bring themselves to bear the requisitions of the victor. He will then be compelled to put forth his strength once more, and even then we shall not despair of an early end to hostilities. For if the armies of Germany be greatly successful, there will be no option for France; and if the latter should, by some brilliant military exploits outside the walls of Paris, or some remarkable display of heroism within them, vindicate her martial renown, she will be all the more ready to listen to an arrangement to be made with her sword in her hand and her banner in the air. We must again leave the situation in doubt; but, on the whole, matters look better than they did, and the fact that the Germans have been able to invest the capital is not opposed to a pacific solution. It is something, too, that we are still able to write, as we do with gladness, that as yet Paris is intact. May we be able to say as much when we write again!

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues to sojourn in the Highlands.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Balmoral by the Cairnwell to the Spital of Glenshee. Horses were changed at the Spital Inn, after which the Royal tourists drove to the Quarries on the Cairnwell, and partook of tea, returning to Balmoral Castle in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Charteris, Chaplain to her Majesty, officiated. The Prince and Princess of Wales partook of luncheon with the Queen.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Glass Alt Shiel, where Prince Arthur joined the Queen later in the day.

Her Majesty, with the Princesses, has taken her customary daily drives.

The Queen, during the week, has received at dinner the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Rev. Dr. Charteris, and Mr. Albert Grey. Mr. Grey has been on a visit at the castle.

Her Majesty has, through Sir T. M. Biddulph, presented a donation of £2 to William and Elizabeth Cuttriss, of New Barnes-road, Ely, who will have completed the seventieth year of their married life next June.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louisa, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, continue to reside at Abergeldie Castle.

The Prince and Princess have taken their usual daily rides and drives. The Prince goes out frequently deerstalking and shooting.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, during her visit at Dunrobin Castle, accompanied the Duchess of Sutherland to the parish school of Golspie. Her Royal Highness remained upwards of an hour, during which time the scholars were questioned upon various subjects. Upon another occasion Prince Arthur, accompanied by Lord Albert Leveson Gower, visited the school.

Prince and Princess Christian left Dunrobin Castle, on Tuesday, for Blackmount, on a visit to Earl and Countess Dudley.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant Pickard, returned to Balmoral Castle, on Thursday week, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

The Prince has had good sport deerstalking.

His Royal Highness will join his regiment at Woolwich after the return of the Court from the Highlands. The Prince will reside, as heretofore, at the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugénie, with the Prince Imperial, has continued to sojourn at the Marine Hotel, Hastings. The health of the Empress has improved since her residence in England. Her Majesty takes frequent drives and walks in the surrounding neighbourhood, and has visited Fairlight and other places of interest. The Prince passes most of his time walking and driving out.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at the High Force, N.B., on Monday, for shooting on the Teesdale moors.

Princess Aurelia, sister of the King of Saxony, died at Dresden, on Saturday last, aged seventy-six years.

The Archbishop of York has arrived at Oban from Iona.

The Duke of Manchester has returned to Kimbolton Castle from the seat of war. The Duke passed some weeks at the Prussian head-quarters.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at Hampstead Marshall, near Newbury, from Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Malvern.

The Earl and Countess of Craven left town on Monday for Ashdown Park, Berks.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and the Ladies Ashley have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-square from Ventnor.

Viscountess Combermere has arrived at her residence in Belgrave-square from Tunbridge Wells.

Lady Cowley arrived at Wilhelmshöhe on Saturday last, on a mission from the Empress Eugénie, and, after a long interview with the Emperor Napoleon, returned to England.

The coming of age of the Hon. Beilby Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock, was celebrated with great rejoicings, on Tuesday, at his Lordship's seat, Eserick, near York. Upwards of 400 of the tenantry were entertained at dinner, other entertainments being provided for the villagers. At the same time a full-length portrait of Lord Wenlock, subscribed for by his Lordship's tenantry upon his Yorkshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire estates, at a cost of 600 gs., was presented to Lady Wenlock. A ball was given in the evening.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bullock, J. G., to be Rector of St. Runwald, Colchester, Essex.
Burgess, W. T.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Shrewsbury.
Hale, J. G.; Chaplain to Mr. Alderman Owdon, Sheriff-elect of London.
Heawood, John Richard; Vicar of Badley, Suffolk.
Hobart, Hon. W. A.; Vicar of Wellesbourne, Warwick.
Hulme, S. J., Rector of Carfax, Oxford; City Lecturer.
Humphreys, H. S.; Chaplain to the Marlborough Union.
Loveband, W. C.; Vicar of West Down, Ilfracombe.
Morse, T. D. C.; Rector of Little Chart.
Paterson, Charles; Curate of All Saints', Coventry.
Polehampton, Edward; Chaplain to General Earl de la Warr, C.B.
Shipman, Thomas Trafford; Honorary Canon, Carlisle.
Thomas, G. E.; Curate of Christ Church, Clifton.

Additional restorations to the amount of £1200, are about to be carried out at St. Sepulchre's Church, Nottingham, one of the four ancient round churches in this country. The chancel was rebuilt a few years ago by Mr. Scott, at a cost of £8000.

Dr. Matthew Blagden Hale has intimated his intention of resigning the bishopric of Perth, Western Australia, to which he was consecrated in 1857. The income of the see consists of the interest of £4000 granted by the Colonial Bishops Fund, and invested in the colony. The Bishop was formerly Vicar of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and afterwards Archdeacon of Adelaide, South Australia.

The reopening services in connection with the church of Little Cowarne, a hamlet of Ullingswick, Herefordshire, were held on the 30th ult. The next day a new church at Little Marcle, near Ledbury, built at a cost of £1000 (towards which Earl Somers contributed £200), as well as the site and stone, was consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford. The preachers were the Bishop and Lord Say and Sele. The pulpit and various other fittings were special gifts.

The Bishop of Lincoln has given notice that he will hold the primary visitation of his diocese according to the following arrangements:—Oct. 3 and 4, Lincoln Cathedral; 5, Grantham; 12, East Retford; 13, Southwell; 14, Newark; 15, Brigg; 17, Gainsborough; 18, Nottingham; 20, St. Mary's, Stamford; 21, Boston; 22, Spalding; 24, Sleaford; 26, Horncastle; 27, Spilsby; 28, Louth; 31, Market Rasen. His Lordship will hold confirmations in large towns in the intervening days.

The Church of St. James-the-Less, Newton-street, Ancoats, was consecrated, on Wednesday, by the Bishop of Manchester. The foundation-stone of this edifice was laid on May 1. The erection of the church has cost about £2500, and a debt of £300 remains upon the building account. The district connected with the church is one of the poorest in Manchester, and contains a population of nearly 5000. There is no reserve fund to support the church and the school in connection with it, and voluntary contributions have to be depended on.

An association has been formed in the diocese of Lincoln, under the presidency of the Bishop and the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, for augmenting the incomes of poor benefices in Lincolnshire. There are 580 benefices in the county, and the income of one ninth of these benefices does not exceed £100 a year; the income of one third is not more than £200 a year; and of one half not more than £300 a year. The Bishop of Lincoln has contributed £500 to the fund, the Lord Lieutenant £800; Colonel Amcotts, M.A., £250; and Archdeacon Trollope, £200.

The reopening of the parish church of St. Erfyl, Llanerfyl, Montgomeryshire, which has been rebuilt on the old site, took place on the 6th inst. The services consisted of matins in English, with sermon by the Dean of Hereford, followed by celebration of holy communion, the celebrant being the Bishop of St. Asaph. In the afternoon the Litany was monotonous in Welsh, and the sermon preached by the Bishop. Evensong was also in Welsh, when the preacher was the Rev. T. Edwards, Rector of Llanfegh, Anglesea. All the services attracted large congregations. The new church consists of nave and chancel, western bell-turret, vestry, and south porch.

The Archbishop of York has addressed a letter to the Archdeacons of his diocese, to be by them submitted to the clergy, stating that in future the episcopal visitations will be triennial, the next falling in 1871. But he intends to give a charge in the present year, and to hold conferences and visitations in the northern part of the diocese according to the following arrangement:—Oct. 19 and 20, conference of clergy and laity at Doncaster; Oct. 24, visitation at Scarborough and Archbishop's charge; Oct. 25, visitation at Thirsk; Oct. 26, visitation at Stokesley; Oct. 27 and 28, conferences of the clergy and laity at York.

The Bishop of Manchester, in addressing 2000 railway servants of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, at Manchester, on Monday, advertising to the difficulties sometimes in the way of their attendance at public worship, said:—"Pray remember that religious services are not religion. There is a great mistake current among religious people, that going to church is religion. Religion is a pervading, abiding sense of duty to God; and the pointsman, the porter, the stoker, the engine-driver who does his duty to his employers and to the public, and his duty to his family, may have rare and infrequent opportunities of attending church or chapel; but if he carries along with him into all his work a sense of duty to a higher than an earthly power, that man's sense of duty may make up for the infrequency of his attendance at public worship. Be honest, be pure, be temperate, be truthful, be gentle, be unselfish, and ready to bear each other's burdens; and, whether you attend church or not, you will have a right to believe you are trying to live, according to your opportunities, religious, Christian lives."

Canon Liddon preached a sermon, on Sunday afternoon, under the dome in St. Paul's Cathedral, in aid of the funds for the relief of the sick and wounded. The preacher selected his

text from the Gospel for the day—Luke xvii. 15-18—the story of the ten lepers who were healed by Christ, of whom only one returned to give thanks. Canon Liddon said that our position as a nation at this moment seemed to call for very exceptional thankfulness towards Him who made and who rules this world. We might rely for immunity from the storms of war upon our desire not to go to war, upon the prudence of our statesmen, upon our insular position, and upon our traditional safety from foreign invasion since the Roman Conquest. But even if it be granted that, in counting up the human and natural guarantees of safety at our command, we really have enumerated the conditions of our absolute impregnability—to whom, the rev. gentleman asked, do we owe them? "Who has given us our rulers? There are times, as we have lately seen, when a great people cannot count upon integrity and ability in its chief men. Who has given us our insular position? Our engineers, I apprehend, did not cut the channel between Dover and Calais. Who has decided for us individually that our homes, our friends, our work, our interests, should be here in this city of London, on the banks of the Thames, and not on the banks of the Seine or the Moselle? Ah! in the end we must come back, if we allow ourselves to think, to the feet of our true benefactor. Our part to-day is surely with the one leper, and not with the nine. If we believe that this world is really governed at all; if we have any firm faith in the power of the hand which apportions and guides its destinies, we must, as we gaze from the position of actual security and peace in which we stand into the scene of anguish and carnage and death before us—we must lift up our hearts in sincere gratitude to God. Of this terrible war, the great horrors are utterly beyond our reach. We might as well endeavour to imprison the lightning or to tame the hurricane. Our diplomacy stands—at any rate, for the present—in sorrowing impotence upon the brink of the torrent of passions, waiting for a time when she may hope to interfere with effect, but waiting as yet in vain. But our charity is not thus hampered, and the magnitude of the sufferings which appeal to it should be, if possible, the measure of our efforts."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other members of the Corporation proceeded, on Wednesday morning, in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where there was service, with a sermon by the Rev. Nicholas Keymer, M.A., Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex. Afterwards the Corporation repaired, according to annual custom on St. Matthew's Day, to the great hall of Christ's Hospital, where they were received by Dr. Bell (the Head Master), Mr. W. F. White (the treasurer), and other gentlemen. The senior Grecians, who are about proceeding to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, delivered orations in English, Greek, Latin, and French, in praise of the founder of the Royal hospitals (Edward VI.) and touched incidentally upon the political and general questions of the day. Other classical exercises were performed by the junior Grecians.

At Lincoln College, Oxford, four open scholarships (classical) will be filled up in October. Of these scholarships, the first is of the value of £100 a year; the other £80 each. At the same time will be filled up the Tatham scholarship, value £50, for persons born or educated in the county of Bucks. Some exhibitions of £30 a year may be awarded at the same time. Candidates are to call on the Rector on Tuesday, Oct. 11, before ten a.m., at which hour the examination begins.

Professor Allman contradicts the announcement that he has resigned the chair of Natural History in the Edinburgh University.

The Vice-Principalship of the South Wales Training College has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. George Atkins, of the University of London, and lately Master of the Upper School, St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.

The address of Professor Huxley, as President of the Congress at Liverpool of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was given at length in the last number of this Journal. The actual work of the several sections commenced on Thursday week. Section A, for Mathematical and Physical Science, met in the Crown Assize Court, St. George's Hall, under the presidency of Professor J. Clarke Maxwell. In Section B, for Chemical Science, at the Royal Institution, Colquhoun-street, Professor Roscoe, of Owen's College, Manchester, presided. Section C, for Geology, in the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson-street, was presided over by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton. Section D, for Biology, is subdivided into three departments—1, Zoology and Botany; 2, Anatomy and Physiology; 3, Ethnology and Anthropology. These all met, in separate rooms, at the Free Public Library and Museum; the Zoology department under Professor Rolleston, of Oxford; the Physiology department under Professor Michael Foster; and the Ethnology department under Mr. John Evans. Section E, for Geography, assembled under the presidency of Sir Roderick Murchison, in the smaller concert-room of St. George's Hall. Section F, for Economics and Statistics, met in the new Council Chamber of the Townhall, under Professor Stanley Jevons, of Owens College, Manchester. Section G, for Mechanical Science, held its sittings in the Civil Assize Court, St. George's Hall—Mr. C. T. Vignolles being the president. We shall endeavour to find room, in our Double Sheet of next week's Publication, for some account of a few of the most interesting discussions in each of these sections; but it will not be possible even to name the subjects of them all, and still less to name all the persons who contributed reports and essays, or who joined in the debates that arose upon them. The Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. Alderman Hubbard, gave a soirée to the members of the association and other visitors, at the Townhall, on the evening of Thursday week and another soirée next day. On the same evening, also—that of Friday week—Professor Tyndall, of the Royal Institution, London, delivered a lecture, on the "Scientific Uses of the Imagination," to a large general audience, in the Philharmonic Hall, Hope-street. On Saturday evening Mr. E. R. Bickersteth, president of the Liverpool Medical Association, entertained the members of the British Association at the same place. Many of them visiting Chester on Sunday, there was a special sermon at the cathedral, preached by the Dean. On Monday afternoon a meeting of the general committee of the association was held in the lecture-room of the Liverpool Free Library, Professor Huxley in the chair. It was resolved to hold the annual congress for next year at Edinburgh, and for the year 1872 at Brighton. Deputations from Bradford and Belfast attended to solicit an early visit to those towns. Professor Sir William Thomson, of Glasgow University, was elected president for 1871. The members and visitors, after the close of business in the scientific sections, took part in several expeditions, both agreeable and instructive, to places of interest near Liverpool. The whole result of this year's meeting is satisfactory as well to the British Association as to the inhabitants of that great town.



H.M.S. CAPTAIN, LATELY LOST AT SEA.



"AT DAY."

RED DEER AT BAY.

The noble animal whose mortal conflict with his canine foes is the subject of Mr. G. B. Goddard's very spirited drawing engraved in our Paper this week has become rare in England, though still abundantly found in the Scottish Highlands. It is only, we believe, upon Exmoor, near the Somersetshire border of North Devon, and sometimes also in the glades of the New Forest, in Hampshire, that the true stag or hart, termed *Cervus elaphus* by the zoologists, now remains extant south of the Tweed. Everybody, however, is familiar enough, from Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures, with the difference between this genuine native of the ancient British wilderness and the graceful fallow-deer, or buck, probably imported from Western Asia, the half-domesticated ornament of our lordly parks—the gentle creature once stolen by young Shakspeare from Sir Thomas Lucy's place in Warwickshire. The red deer in Scotland is stalked and shot with the rifle; but on Exmoor he is chased with a pack of hounds. The season for this local sport of stag-hunting began two or three weeks ago. Since then the sport has been variable, but good, and large fields have assembled to participate in the exciting chase.

The "wolds of Exmoor," as the heathery heights of this breezy and romantic portion of the west have been called, have not only attracted the sportsman but the tourist, who, turning his back on the disturbed Continent, has taken up his temporary abode in the sylvan nooks which abound in the neighbourhood. Persons who have never visited the haunts of the wild red deer can form but little idea of the picturesque scenery and invigorating air of that region. Those who have come for the first time this year will be sure to renew their visit.

On Friday, the 9th, there was a capital run, the place of meeting being at Hawcombe Head, where a stag had been harboured in the Shillots. The tufters were put in and soon found the object of their search, which crossed the Porlock road. Here the pack was laid on, and, crossing the hill entered Colonel Blaithwaite's covers about Portlock Weir then away to the right to Leith Hill, Horner Water, over Cloutsham Ball, Aller Coombe, Sweet-Tree Coombe, Dunkery, Stoke-common, Porlock-common, to Chalkwater, and away to Ore-common, Deer Park, and Badgeworthy Water. The stag then made for Badgeworthy Wood, and sought respite in the friendly cover. After working him about the cover for some time he broke to the open, and gave the field another sharp race. Passing over Badgeworthy-common to Farleigh Coombe, he took to the water. Crossing Cheriton Ridge to Old Stream, he went up the stream a short distance, where the noble pack got up to the stag, and soon succeeded in pulling him down. His head was adorned with bow, bay, and tray, and two on the top of each horn. The time occupied in the run was about three hours and a half, and the pace was a racing one.

The hounds met at Eggescott station on Tuesday week, and proceeded to Southcott-wood, about half a mile from the station, which they drew with the tufters. They soon found the stag, when he broke cover and went away in the direction of Chawleigh to Fiddlecott turnpike-gate, and thence through the Chilton Valley to Chilton Bridge, thence to Winswood Moor, and on to Beaulieu Court, where there was a slight check. Up to this point the hounds had been hunting under difficulties, as the scent was very bad; but, after a clever cast, he was again started, and went towards Wetheridge and South Molton, thence to Warkly, over the river Mole, to Satteray and Chittlehamholt, from there back to the Mole, under Kingsnympton Park, where he was killed, after a splendid run, the last two hours being very fast. The noble animal was five years old, and weighed about 13 st. The field numbered 200, which consisted of the leading gentry of the neighbourhood and the towns of Barnstaple and Exeter.

The Bradford Town Council have resolved to request the Education Department of the Government to appoint an education board for the borough of Bradford.

The cholera is raging through Persia, and is bad in the south of Russia. In St. Petersburg there were one hundred cases in one week, and forty-three deaths.

On Tuesday a railway collision occurred at Plessis, near Tours, by which eleven persons were killed and twenty-five others injured. M. Duval, editor of the *Débats*, was amongst the killed.

On Wednesday Mr. Alderman Hubback, the Mayor of Liverpool, convened a meeting, at the Townhall, at which a committee was appointed for raising a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Captain. Over £300 was collected in the room.

At the annual meeting of the board of governors of the Birmingham General Hospital, on Wednesday, a letter was received from Mr. Richard Peyton, chairman of the orchestral committee of the Birmingham Festival, inclosing a cheque for £5000 on account of the proceeds of the recent music meeting. It was stated that when the accounts are made up nearly another sum of £1500 will accrue to the hospital as the result of the festival of 1870, which is thus proved to have been the most productive on record.

The international four-oared race at Lachine, on the St. Lawrence, in Canada, has resulted in an easy six-lengths' victory for the English Tyne crew over the St. John "Paris" crew of Canadians. The Tyne men took the lead from the first, so a telegraphic despatch informs us, and rounded the buoy with a good lead of three or four lengths, which was maintained and increased to the finish. The race was a six-mile course (three miles with and three against a strong current), and occupied over 41 min. 10 sec., twice as long a time as a race from Putney to Mortlake.

Kato Sukeichi, a citizen of Japan, has recently published in that country a pamphlet entitled "Scattered Remarks on Commerce." Sir Harry Parkes has sent home a translation of it, and the following extract will show the spirit in which it has been written:—"Japan was for many years closed to foreigners, and no intercourse with them was allowed. The outside world was no concern to us, and by mutual assistance we were sufficiently supplied with everything necessary. This was a quiet, easy mode of existence, to be compared to that of a hermit in some beautiful spot, remote in the wilderness, or hidden among the mountains. But now times have changed. European countries have gradually become civilised, and, thanks to the machines they have constructed, a journey of 1000 ri is to them like visiting one's neighbour, intercourse at an interval of 1000 ri is like conversing together face to face. In a world where free intercourse is making such rapid strides Japan alone must not be left behind. The development of commerce is in obedience to a great law of nature, and its course can neither be delayed nor arrested. In accordance with this principle of developing and extending commerce, we must abandon our old habits of seclusion and acquire a desire for mixing with the world. Let us at once enter heart and mind into the pursuits of commerce."

THE FARM.

The Privy Council have ordered that on and after to-day all sheep brought from any port of the States of the North German Confederation or France and landed in Great Britain shall be slaughtered within ten days of landing. The Home Cattle Defence Association are, however, of opinion that the same regulations should be applied to all foreign sheep, and as early as possible, as importers would hasten the shipment of suspected animals, and disease might be introduced before the order came into force.

The following table is an abstract of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1870, compiled by the statistical department of the Board of Trade:—

	Extent of Land in Great Britain, in acres, under—					Hops.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.		
1868 ..	3,652,125	2,151,324	2,757,053	541,543	..	61,483
1869 ..	3,688,357	2,251,480	2,782,720	585,211	..	61,792
1870 ..	3,498,131	2,368,626	2,761,707	587,304	..	60,138

Total number of Live Stock in Great Britain upon June 25.

	Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.
	
1868 ..	5,423,981	..	30,711,396	..	2,308,539
1869 ..	5,313,473	..	29,538,141	..	1,930,452
1870 ..	5,394,756	..	28,350,417	..	2,163,737

The tobacco harvest in the Connecticut Valley, U.S.A., was this year completed by the end of August. Portions of the crop were cut in sixty days from planting, fully ten days earlier than usual. The drought has been very severe in New England; and in Canada several cases of horses falling down and suffering greatly from sunstroke have been reported.

The great Border Leicester sheep sales at Kelso this year have been more successful than the south-country auctions. Only 1737 came into the four great rings. This is the lowest number since 1859, and about 700 less than in 1867; the prices were, however, considerably beyond those of last year. Lord Polwarth's lot of thirty made the top price—£100—and averaged £22 14s. Miss Stark's lot of thirty-six, from Mellendean, which were the highest last season, went for £13 10s. 10d. Mr. Bosanquet's eighty averaged £12 4s. 6d.; and £62 was the second-best price of the day. The first prize for shearlings at the Highland Society's show went to Mr. Tourance, whose highest price was £35. Mr. Simson, of Blainslie, who was also a successful exhibitor, got £40 for one, and £8 12s. 8d. for thirty-three. Mr. Forster's £11 average for thirty-seven was £4 under last year; and the lowest average was £3 4s. 8d. for a lot of fifteen. Some of the half-breeds, particularly Mr. Elliot's, Mr. Rea's, and Mr. Robertson's, sold as high as £14 each.

The Northamptonshire Society held their show in the autumn this year, instead of the summer, as they have done for the last few seasons. Some of the future Smithfield Club oxen are often exhibited at this meeting, and Mr. Pulver got the first prize, against Earl Spencer and Mr. R. Wood. Mr. Searson, who was very successful with his entries, was first with a white steer, and the Marquis of Exeter just beat Captain Oliver for second place. In the breeding stock Lord Exeter's bull Telemachus was first, and Mr. Pawlett's Baron Killerby, the winner two days before at the Warwickshire show, second. Mr. Mumford's Editor was the first prize yearling. Nothing was found to beat Lady Anne among the cows, and her owner, Mr. How, also won in yearling heifers. Mr. Searson and Mr. Mumford exhibited the other prize cows and heifers. Mr. Young and Mr. Shaw won in a good lot of Alderneys. In the long-wooled sheep Mr. Harris exhibited some good ones, and beat Lord Exeter in the ewes, and won first and second with lambs. Mr. Treadwell and Mr. Longland won in the short-wooled classes. The pig prizes were mostly won by Mr. Duckering; but Mr. Deacon beat him for boars of any breed. Many good horses were shown, and Mr. Langham was first for five-year-olds, Mr. Stokes winning with a mare and foal for hunting purposes. At the Royal Bucks show at Aylesbury there was not so much stock shown as formerly; but it was, perhaps, better in quality. Mr. Stilgoe won with horses; and among the cattle Mr. Upton, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Barnes, and Messrs. Denchfield were the chief prize-takers. Lord Chesham won most of the sheep prizes, and some good ploughing took place on Mr. Morris's farm at Bedgrove. Mr. Disraeli's speech, which is the great event of the day, concluded the meeting.

A little catalogue of Mr. I. R. Beasley's herd of short-horns at Pitsford Hall, Northampton, has been privately circulated. It is interesting, as the J tribe has been in Mr. Beasley's family for many years, and is said to have originated from the Princess tribe. There are eighteen Js now at Pitsford, four of which are bulls, with Juvenile 22,021 at their head. The nine others comprising the herd are of the D tribe, and Lord Spencer's Nos. 25 and 55 Chilton sale.

Mr. Sartoris's Fancy and Wellingtonia 8th have each had heifer calves, white and roan, both by Duke of Kingcote, a son of 7th Duke of York. The issue of the white Foggathorpe sire and red Cherry Duchess dam at Sholebroke (Captain Oliver's) is a roan bull-calf, and old Lady of the Lake has produced another bull by 7th Grand Duke. Mr. Leney's Grand Duke of Geneva—a young bull from the imported American cow 7th Duchess of Geneva—has been sold conjointly to Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. I. W. Larking, of Ashdown, Sussex.

The trustees of the Hudson Annuity Fund, a year ago, invested £4000 in a life annuity for the ex-Railway King of £520. It is now announced that a further sum of £850 has been placed, making the annuity £635 per annum. This is strictly reserved for Mr. Hudson's personal benefit, and is secured against any claims of litigants.

There is good news for bitter-beer drinkers. The *Maidstone Journal* says that not for many seasons has the hop been gathered with so much "condition" and with so great freedom from vermin. In the Maidstone district vermin is scarcely to be found, and the samples have generally that delicate aroma and colour which, in ordinary seasons, would ensure a high price. Brewers and factors, however, are taking advantage of the large growth, and the prices offered are anything but satisfactory.

A new lighthouse has been erected on the extreme western point of Sutherlandshire, known as Stourhead. The light, which is to be an intermittent one—that is, at full power for a minute, and then suddenly invisible for half that time—will be exhibited for the first time on Nov. 1, and will continue to be shown, as the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses say in their quaint style, "every night thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening until the return of daylight in the morning."

The Central Executive Committee of the National Education Union having carefully considered the position of the Union, the work remaining to be done, and the threatening attitude recently assumed by the Birmingham League as to the continuance of their agitation and the reopening of the discussion in Parliament next Session, have passed a resolution stating that they deem it in the highest degree imprudent and unjustifiable to dissolve the organisation; but, on the contrary, earnestly call on the friends of religious education to continue to lend their most vigorous support.

FINE ARTS.

The "Exhibition for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Germans killed in the War," the private view of which takes place to-day (Saturday) at the Gallery of the New British Institution, 39, Old Bond-street, and which will open to the public on Monday next, promises to be highly successful. The exhibition will consist, not, as stated by some of our contemporaries, exclusively of works by German artists, but also, and in large proportion, of gifts by English artists and private owners of works of art. The appeal to the latter made by the German Academic Society of London has met with a most liberal response; the names of about 200 donors of works of art have been published, and contributions will continue to be received till the close of the exhibition. Had the collection been confined to German artists it would necessarily have been very limited in extent, for a very slender number reside in this country. The published list includes, however, a considerable proportion of distinguished English artists, and several eminent Belgian painters are likewise represented. A sprinkling of works by amateurs, including some surprisingly accomplished in art, and of Royal or high social rank, will form not the least interesting portion of the display. Indeed, some of the works in this class will doubtless prove the greatest public attraction of the exhibition. We allude more particularly to contributions from the Crown Princess of Prussia. We need not remind those who remember the pathetic design executed by the Princess Royal on the occasion of the Crimean War that her Royal Highness is largely endowed with the artistic gifts shared by all the members of our Royal family. Of the skill of Princess Louisa in the difficult art of sculpture we had a remarkable proof in the admirable bust of the Queen exhibited last year at the Royal Academy; and we are happy to announce that her Royal Highness will also be represented in Bond-street, both in sculpture and in water-colour painting. Deferring, of necessity, a detailed notice of the collection till next week, we must be content for the present to add that, if the munificence of the donors be answered by corresponding liberality on the part of the public, the exhibition will yield, from sales and admissions, a large amount; though, relatively to the mass of distress to be alleviated, it may be but as a few drops of oil on a troubled sea of misery.

The equestrian bronze statue of the Queen, by Mr. Thornycroft, which is to stand in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, as a companion to that of the Prince Consort, is now cast and completed, and has arrived in Liverpool. The ceremony of its inauguration is expected shortly to take place.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Brierly, a skilful painter in water colours; probably best known to the public by his sketches made during the Prince of Wales's Egyptian tour. Mr. Clays, the eminent Belgian marine painter, has lately died.

The statue of Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. Adams-Acton, which we have already engraved, and which has been erected in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, was formally uncovered, last week, by Mr. Hubback, the Mayor of that city, in the presence of a large assemblage, which included several prominent members of the British Association. We would take this opportunity to add that the circumstances under which this statue has been produced afford another instance of the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements often made with artists for the execution of large memorial works. The commission is given soon after the subscription is opened, and the work is undertaken by the sculptor with a confident anticipation of achieving fame, but with only a bare hope of receiving fair payment; and the upshot frequently is that he is largely out of pocket by the transaction. Even in the case of the Wellington monument it is evident that the original contract was of the loosest description and for an inadequate sum. The position of Mr. Adams-Acton is, however, widely different, and far harder. The subscription for the Gladstone statue has, it appears, fallen much short of the sum required, and instead of the £5000 spoken of by some of our contemporaries as the amount paid for the work, we are credibly informed that the sculptor has received only about £700—that is, not much more than the cost of the marble. The fact is hardly creditable to the committee, though this is only one of many similar cases.

A notice from the Post Office states that on Oct. 1 next, and thenceforth, postage stamps of the value of three half-pence will be issued for sale to the public.

An abstract of Mr. Tillet's election expenses at Norwich shows a total of £2060. The sheriff's expenses were nearly £204; central committee-room expenses, £255; wards, £449; printing and advertisements, £380; bill-posting and protection, £162; rent of rooms, £192.

A telegram was read at one of the sectional meetings of the British Association, on Tuesday, announcing the safe arrival at Bremen, on Sunday, the 11th inst., of the *Germania*, the little vessel which sailed on an Arctic expedition in 1869, chiefly at the expense of geographers in Germany. The telegram states that extensive results have been obtained by the expedition, and that the crew were in the best of health.

The scheme for the gradual extinction of slavery in the empire of Brazil, prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Government, has been promulgated. Its chief feature is that all children born after a date to be announced in an Imperial decree, issued upon the scheme becoming law, shall be considered free. The bill framed on the report of the committee is expected to occupy the greater part of the next Session of the Brazilian Chambers.

A correspondence between Count Bernstorff and Earl Granville has been published. The Count complains that the Government have not taken active measures to prevent the exportation of coals and arms to Paris, and insists that Germany had a right to expect a "benevolent" neutrality from Great Britain. Earl Granville says that this means that she ought to have favoured Germany, which he does not admit; and he points to the conduct of Prussia during the Crimean War, when arms without stint were supplied by her to Russia. Earl Granville has much the best of the argument.

The West India mail brings intelligence of the discovery of remarkable waterfalls in British Guiana. From the report of Messrs. Sawkins and Brown, the colonial Government geologists, by whom the discovery was made, it appears that a stream of water, occasionally (when flooded) 28 ft. deep and nearly 100 yards broad, falls over a precipice in two leaps, the first of 770 ft. and the second over 50 ft. in height, the whole altitude being nearly five times that of Niagara. These falls are situated on the upper part of the Potaro river, not more than one hundred miles from the capital of Demerara, and within three days' journey of the penal settlement of the colony. Although so near to European settlements, they have hitherto remained comparatively unknown, and rarely visited even by the Indians. The Government of the colony propose to open up the country and give increased facilities to visitors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The *City Press* states that a movement is on foot for presenting the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor with a testimonial, in recognition of his services during his year of office.

The Smithfield Club hold their annual show at the Agricultural Hall, Dec. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. While the entry for the implement department closes on Oct. 2, the entry for the live stock does not close until Nov. 1.

The *Architect* states that alterations are in contemplation to the Shorditch Workhouse, and a new infirmary is to be erected. Quantities will shortly be issued for a new dispensary in connection with Kensington Workhouse. A new infirmary is to be erected in connection with the Westminster Union.

The Lord Mayor has received from the King of the Belgians a handsomely-mounted oil-painting representing the Hôtel de Ville at Brussels. Accompanying it is a letter from the Belgian Minister, requesting the chief magistrate of the city to accept the picture as a token of King Leopold's best esteem.

The Whitehall approach to the Victoria Embankment was completed yesterday week, and opened for traffic. The works in connection with the principal approach to the Embankment, from Craven-street to Charing-cross, are at a standstill, in consequence of a difficulty in obtaining possession of a small piece of land necessary to complete the approach.

A Thames trout, weighing 14 lb. 9 oz., has been caught by Mr. James Forbes, at the Chertsey weir; and a considerable number have been captured of from 6 lb. to 12 lb. each. There were more large trout seen feeding in the past season than for many years; but, owing to the continued drought and the want of a good flush of water, few of them were taken.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts (says the *Musical Standard*) will commence on Oct. 1. The present year being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Beethoven, a more than usual prominence will be given to his works in the twelve concerts of the first portion of the series. It is intended to perform his nine symphonies, with such of his compositions as can be introduced.

The report read at the meeting of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street, showed that 992 patients had been admitted during the half year, making the total number benefited since the opening of the hospital 45,826. The accommodation for in-patients has been materially improved. Funds are urgently needed to provide for the number of applicants, more than 150 of whom are waiting for admission.

The construction of the North London tramways is to be begun forthwith. The first section, it is understood, will be from the Holloway-road, near the Nag's Head, along the Camden-road, through the parish of Islington, to the Brecknock Arms; and thence through the St. Pancras portion down the Camden-road to the Red Cap at Camden Town, along the High-street and Hampstead-road to the Euston-road, which is to be the terminus of the first section.

There is still hope that an amicable arrangement, by which Hampstead-heath will be secured to the public, may be brought about. At a meeting of the Hampstead Vestry, on Monday, Mr. Le Breton, the chairman, and representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works, stated that the negotiations with the Lord of the Manor for the sale of his rights to that board had been actively going on up to the decease of Sir J. Thwaites. He added that there was a very good prospect of 240 acres (the main portion) of the heath being saved.

The citizens of London will proceed, on Thursday next, to the election of a Lord Mayor for the year 1870-1, in succession to the Right Hon. R. Besley. All Aldermen who have not passed the chair are eligible. The ordinary course (although in some cases it has been departed from) is for the Livery to return the two senior Aldermen below the chair, and for the Court of Aldermen to select the first of the two as the succeeding Lord Mayor. In the event of that practice being observed this year, Mr. Dakin will succeed Mr. Besley.

In the course of the service at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, on Sunday morning, Mr. Spurgeon communicated to his congregation the substance of a letter he had received from the pastor of the Baptist church in Paris, probably one of the last that would come out of that city for some time, thanking their brethren at the Tabernacle for a handsome gift of money sent over the other day to aid them in the present crisis. The French pastor stated that rice and other necessities had been purchased with the money, and distributed after drill to the male members of his congregation, all of whom were in the National Guard. The welcome gift, he added, has been most gratefully received.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Conservative Association, on Tuesday evening, a resolution was adopted in favour of the united action of the neutral Powers to obtain a cessation of the war between France and Germany, on the basis of compensation to Prussia for the sacrifices she has been compelled to make, at the same time sparing the French nation any unnecessary humiliation.—The promised demonstration of Irish nationalists in favour of the French Republic, which was to have taken place in Hyde Park on Sunday, did not come off. The few hundred people, chiefly French men and women, who resembled were informed by a placard on one of the trees that the meeting had been postponed. Some persons connected with the Land and Labour League were, however, present, and improved the occasion by delivering speeches which did not seem to meet with much serious attention.—A meeting of persons desirous to urge upon the Government the necessity of the recognition of the French Republic was held, on Monday evening, in Trafalgar-square. There was a large gathering, chiefly from suburban "land and labour," and other combinations. Resolutions in favour of the objects for which the meeting was called were passed. At the conclusion the "Marseillaise" was sung.

The election for a member of Parliament for Shrewsbury, in the place of the late Mr. Clement, took place on Wednesday. The candidates were Mr. Douglas Straight, a Conservative, and Mr. Cecil Cotes, a Liberal.—Mr. Lloyd Jones, also a Liberal, having retired. Mr. Straight headed the poll, the numbers being—Straight, 1291; Cotes, 1233.

Sir David Baxter, Bart., has offered to give £1000 towards the erection of the east wing of the Albert Institute, Dundee, for the purposes of a reading-room, museum, and picture-gallery, on the understanding that the completion is undertaken by the Dundee Free Library Committee, with the approval of the Town Council.

The inquest as to the deaths of the Rev. C. Hind, Curate of Milton-next-Gravesend, and the five boys, who, on their passage from the Chichester training-ship, off Woolwich, to the Fingard, were drowned through their boat being run down by the Irish steamer *Cormorant*, was brought to a close on Wednesday. Some of the sailors on board the latter vessel and the pilot were in attendance and gave evidence, upon which the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LAW AND POLICE.

The vacancy at the Westminster Police Court, caused by the death of Mr. Selfe, will be filled by Mr. Woolrych, the junior magistrate at the Lambeth Court. Mr. Elliott, one of the magistrates at Lambeth, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. Lushington, of the Thames Police Court. There are thus two vacancies to be filled up by the Home Secretary.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Edmond Beales to the Judgeship of the Cambridge County Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Collyer.

At the Greenwich Police Court, a hop-merchant named Vincall, at Deptford, was fined £30, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for working an illicit still.

A costermonger, John Tantenny, who lived with his wife and five children in a wretched underground room at Greenwich, which is described as being more fit for a coal-cellar than for a place of human habitation, went home about one o'clock last Sunday morning, and, while eating his supper, his wife, who was sitting on the bed, complained of the saucy behaviour to her of one of her sons. The father threw the knife he was using at the boy, who was in the bed on which the mother was sitting. The knife missed the boy and entered the woman's back, inflicting a wound from which she died in an hour and a half. Tantenny is in custody.

At Abergavenny, on Wednesday, Walter Bunn, late cashier of the Abergavenny branch of the National Provincial Bank, was brought before the magistrates charged with embezzling £1174, the property of his employers. He was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

George Webber, late under-butler to Sir Edmund St. Aubyn, of 81, Eaton-place, was charged at Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, with stealing over 300 ounces of plate, value £20, the property of his master. Eight silver dishes were missed, and they were traced to the possession of a man named Wilton Barratt, a friend of the prisoner, and he, when apprehended, admitted pledging them for £57, but stated that he had done so by the prisoner's direction. He was tried and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for receiving them. The police have since been on the track of the prisoner, who was arrested at Victoria station on Saturday night. He was remanded.

The Central Criminal Court opened its September Session, on Monday, at the Old Bailey, with a calendar of 110 prisoners, including eight for manslaughter, one for attempted murder, and three for murder.

Patrick O'Brien, forty-five, sorter, and George Young, an auxiliary letter-carrier, at Kensington, pleaded guilty to stealing post letters, the property of the Postmaster-General. O'Brien has been in the employment of the Post Office authorities for a great number of years, his salary, lately, being 35s. per week. Letters containing stamps and money had been missed continually, and the appropriation by him of a test-letter, containing 119 stamps, led to his apprehension. It is supposed that he had carried on this species of depredation for a considerable time, inasmuch as he has been in the habit of selling large quantities of stamps to various shopkeepers at Dalston. His house, moreover, was handsomely furnished; he was possessed of a gold watch and jewellery of some value, and upwards of £200 had been invested by him in Consols. The other prisoner, Young, who had been employed as a carman for about nine months, was taken into custody on another charge, when he confessed to the robbery in question. In this case an official letter and £40 had been stolen. The prisoners were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Norton West, thirty-four, pleaded "Guilty" to two charges of bigamy. The prisoner, it was stated, was married in 1857 to Rebecca Moule, at Brighton, and some time afterwards obtained a situation for her. In May, 1860, he married Charlotte Roser, at Horsham, and they had two children. He had represented that he was a bachelor. In 1862 she heard of his previous marriage, and left him, taking the children with her. In September, 1864, he married another woman, named Parsons, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, and she also had two children by him. The prosecution had been instituted by the first wife. The Common Serjeant, remarking on the disgraceful manner in which the women had been deceived, and on the many false representations made by the prisoner, sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

William Moore, a young man, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing money from his employer; and a youth named Arthur Lyander Hale to fifteen months' hard labour for stealing Peruvian Bonds intrusted to him in his capacity of clerk.

George Martin Bailey, a one-armed man, charged with having, in a fit of jealousy, stabbed George Meyer, a Borough Market porter, was found guilty of the minor offence of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Another similar case, arising out of jealousy, was tried. Robert Jordon stabbed Elizabeth Butler, who was promenading in Birdcage-walk with another man; but the wound, although serious, did not prove fatal. He was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Thomas Darman, twenty-seven, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Lee, at Leyton, Essex, and stealing a musical box and other articles worth £30. It was proved that in January, 1865, the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He was released on a ticket-of-leave on June 30 last, and there were now in all five charges of burglary against him. The prisoner said he had spent fifteen years of his life in prison, mostly for the faults and misdeeds of others who had escaped. The Common Serjeant sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude.

Mrs. McGregor was brought up for judgment, on Thursday afternoon, charged with defrauding a number of tradesmen by obtaining goods on false pretences. The Common Serjeant, addressing the prisoner, said she had been convicted two sessions ago, but judgment had been respited in order to allow inquiries to be made. He had carefully considered all the circumstances of the case, and had received information both on the part of the prosecution and on the prisoner's behalf. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six calendar months, with hard labour.

Mr. C. R. Cooke has been appointed Principal of the Punjab University College at Lahore.

The Social Science Congress was opened, on Wednesday, at Newcastle. The address was delivered by the president, the Duke of Northumberland. After a brief reference to the historical associations of the district, his Grace alluded to recent social changes as signs of the tendencies animating the mass of our nation. He protested against the use of the terms "people" and "masses" in such a manner as tacitly to separate class from class. A full report of his Grace's address will be given in our next Number.

PRESENTATION TO SIR E. W. WATKIN.

A movement was set on foot a short time ago having for its object the presentation of a testimonial to Sir Edward William Watkin, in recognition of many important services rendered by him to the public, but more especially for his successful exertions in bringing about an amendment of the legislation affecting limited liability companies. An influential committee was formed, of which Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., was president; and it was decided that, in order to make the testimonial as complimentary as possible, Sir Edward should be asked to allow his portrait and that of Lady Watkin to be painted by Sir Francis Grant, the president of the Royal Academy. This has accordingly been done, and the presentation thereof was made last week, at Sir Edward's residence, at Northenden, near Manchester, by Sir William Fairbairn and a deputation appointed by the committee. A silver teatray, elaborately ornamented, was presented at the same time.

Sir Edward Watkin, in reply, begged that Sir William Fairbairn would accept for himself and also convey to the subscribers the warmest thanks of Lady Watkin and himself for the handsome and unexpected compliment they had paid to him. The graceful allusion which Sir William Fairbairn had made to the aid which he had, in conjunction with others, been able to give many years ago in connection with the Manchester Athenæum and the public parks was more gratifying to him from the association of his father's name. During the many years he had had the direction and control of some of the large railways of the country, it had always been his aim to promote the wellbeing of the public by insuring as far as was in his power free and unrestricted interchange of traffic, and a fair and open competition of accommodation, which, by making it the interests of the companies to do their business in the best possible way, secured at the same time the best result to their proprietors. With regard to the improvement in the laws affecting the question of limited liability, if any thanks were due, it was to those constituents who, by returning him to Parliament, had enabled him, by the simple performance of the duty thus imposed upon him, to aid in this, along with other measures for the welfare of the community. With regard to the Canadian question to which Sir William had alluded, it had been to him a labour of love to co-operate, as he had done for many years, with the late Duke of Newcastle in the important work with which his name was so honourably associated. He was deeply sensible of the kindness of his friends, and the portraits which they had presented to-day would ever serve to keep alive a grateful recollection of their appreciation of what he felt was only the performance of his duty.

Sir Titus Salt, of Saltaire, was presented, last Saturday with a testimonial, consisting of pieces of plate, subscribed for by the children of the village connected with his great factory.

The Chatterley Iron Company's works near Tunstall, in Staffordshire, was the scene of a boiler explosion last Saturday, by which two lives were lost and six persons injured.

At the Royal Horticultural Society's show, on Wednesday, at South Kensington, Mr. Fenn exhibited the result of grafting a Ribston pippin on a Blenheim orange, the effect of which was a complete change in form, the flavour resembling that of the stock.

The ironworkers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, having failed in their appeal to the masters for an increase of 1s. per ton for puddlers, and 10 per cent for all other branches, now, by a resolution passed on Monday, demand a uniform advance of 6d. per ton—an increase of wages which they contend is due to them under a promise made by the employers in 1869.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was a moderate show of new English wheat on sale here to-day, the quality of which was good. The demand for both red and white descriptions was not active, and prices remained without variation. In foreign wheat a quiet retail trade was concluded on former terms. Barley was unaltered in value for all descriptions. Good sound oats changed hands at late rates. Beans and peas were rather firm. Barrel flour was steady; but the top price of town marks was reduced 3s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1040; barley, 100; beans, 30; peas, 70 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 20,810; barley, 212; oats, 35,930; maize, 12,680; peas, 550 qrs.; flour, 1090 sacks and 9090 barrels.

English Currencies.—Wheat, 40s. to 54s.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; malt, 40s. to 68s.; oats, 22s. to 28s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages.—91,811 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 40s. 6d. per quarter; 24,411 qrs. of barley at 36s. 4d.; and 4749 qrs. of oats at 23s. 9d. per quarter.

Seeds.—The seed market has ruled generally inactive, and quotations for agricultural seeds are nominal. Linseed and rapeseed have remained steady in value.

Colonial Produce.—The tea auctions have been fairly attended, and a slight advance on recent rates has been realised. Sugar has remained without change, full prices having been paid for strong refining qualities. The coffee market has ruled flat, with a downward tendency in the quotations. Rice has been quiet; rum has sold on lower terms.

Provisions.—Butter experienced a fair inquiry at fully previous rates:—Waterford, 112s. to 120s.; Carlow, 110s. to 118s.; Cork, 4ths, new, 102s. to 104s.; Limerick, 112s. to 116s.; Friesland, fresh, 120s. to 122s.; Jersey, 84s. to 100s. per cwt. Bacon was in steady demand:—Singed Waterford, 71s. to 77s.; Hamburg, 60s. to 68s. per cwt. Hams were quiet, but quite as dear:—York, 92s. to 98s.; Irish, 88s. to 112s. per cwt. Lard met a slow sale:—Waterford and Limerick bladder, 80s. to 84s.; Cork and Belfast ditto, 78s. to 82s.; Brin and keg Irish, 70s. to 74s.; American and Canadian, 60s.; cask ditto, 64s. per cwt. Cheese was purchased moderately, at the annexed quotations:—Edam, 66s. to 68s.; Gouda, 68s. to 62s.; Canter, 26s. to 31s.; American, 70s. to 72s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—The market to-day has been moderately supplied. The trade has ruled active, and the value of prime clover had advanced 2s. 6d. per load:—Prime clover, 130s. to 145s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime new second cut clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 116s.; prime old hay, 12s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new hay, 115s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; and straw, 30s. to 34s. per load.

Wool.—There has been a fair inquiry for choice lustre and demi-lustre wools, for which full prices have been paid. Otherwise, the market has ruled quiet.

Potatoes.—The markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes, which have changed hand steadily, at late rates.

Hops.—Large arrivals of the new yield have taken place, the quality of which has been excellent. The favourable anticipations in regard to the pick appear likely to be exceeded. A large business has been done in new hops, at advancing prices; old qualities have been altogether neglected.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £31, spot, and £30 5s. to £30 10s. for October—December; English brown rape is £11, spot; refined, £13 10s.; foreign, fine, £16 10s. Olive and cocoanut oils are unchanged.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet at 44s. 3d. for Y.C., on the spot; 44s. 3d. for last three months; and 45s., January—March.

Coals.—Sunderland, 16s. 6d. to 19s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 17s. to 18s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Although the supply of stock on sale here to-day was scarcely so large as on last week—that being below the average—a less active demand was noticed, and prices of only prime animals, which were scarce, could be maintained. As regards beasts, the supply was moderate, the condition of which was generally poor. The demand for prime breeds was steady, at late values; but for inferior animals the inquiry ruled dull, and in some instances easier terms were accepted. There was a comparatively short supply of sheep in the pens, which came to hand also in poor condition. Prime animals were in request, at Monday's prices; while inferior descriptions were in limited demand, at barely previous currencies. Calves and pigs were dull, but not lower in value.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime large oxen, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 10d. to 6s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 1900; sheep, 4680; calves, 86; pigs, 40. Foreign: Beasts, 1500; sheep, 4400; calves, 302; pigs, 180.



THE WAR: STRASBOURG BOMBARDED, A SKETCH FROM THE BADEN MOUNTAINS.



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN GUARD OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON BEFORE THE CHATEAU BELLEVUE, SEDAN.



THE WAR: BELGIAN CHARITY TO FRENCH SOLDIERS AT NAMUR.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.
The People's Printing-Press for Authors, Amateurs, the
Army and Navy, &c.—D. G. BARRI, Engraver to H.M. Post Office,
36 High Holborn, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.
Patterns free.

FOR AUTUMN DRESSES.
TERRY-CORD SILK POPLIN.
A perfectly New Series of Rich Shades in Violet,
Blue, Grey, Brown, Grenat, Drab, &c.
This very elegant Fabric, in all the above Colours,
35s. to 45s. the Dress.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.
CHEAP AND USEFUL DRESSES.
Now ready, a complete Collection of
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

FOR AUTUMN AND TRAVELLING DRESSES.
WATERPROOF "FRINGED" TWEEDS,
Cloths, Cashmeres, and Serges,
adapted for Shawl and Costume complete.
From 21s. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns free.

NOW READY, SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR
LADIES' RICH AUTUMN DRESSES.
Velvet Pile, Silk Poplin, in thirty shades.
Drap de Dames, Terry Silk Poplin,
Popeline de Suz (Silk), Drap d'Italie, &c.
A grand Collection of Patterns, 25s. to 35s.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-VELVETEENS. Very Rich.
Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.
Patterns free. From 25s. 9d. to 65s. 6d. per yard.

FOR DRESSING-GOWNS, SHIRTS, &c.
FANCY FLANNELS (All Wool).
An enormous Variety, in Stripes, Checks, and Figures,
in every shade of colour, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per yard.

MUSLINS, NO WASHING REQUIRED.
BLACK GROUND, CHINTZ FLOWERS.
The remaining Stock, several hundred pieces.
All 8s. 9d. the Extra Full Dress.

CONTINENTAL CRISIS.
SILK PANIC at LYONS.
PETER ROBINSON
has just concluded some very successful transactions (for cash) with
the most important Lyons Manufacturers for their existing Stocks
of New **PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,**
at the most extraordinary sacrifices ever witnessed.

IN THESE STOCKS
will be found
783 pieces of Lyons Poul de Soies,
comprising 83 New Tints of Colour,
price £2 7s. 6d. the Robe.
Also 1500 pieces of Lyons Poul de Soies, in the richest quality,
prices—£2 17s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., £4 7s. 6d., and £4 17s. 6d. the Robe.
Each quality assorted with 83 New Tints of Colour.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

ALSO, 370 PIECES OF
LYONS GROS DE SUEZ.
both sides alike, and the best quality made, specially recom-
mended for its richness of appearance and great durability,
price £2 15s. 6d. the Robe.

IN THE
FANCY PORTIONS OF THE STOCK
will be found a splendid collection of all the new designs in
Black-Ground Silks, with Floral Brocades,
at 3s. the Robe.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STRIPE SILKS.
comprising Black and Coloured Grounds, specially adapted
for Young Ladies' Costume.
Prices vary from 45s. to 65s. the Robe.
All are of the best make, and strongly recommended for wear.

FUR SEALSKIN JACKETS.
Ladies are specially invited to make early Purchases of Seal-
Skin Jackets, whereby a great saving may be effected.
24in. Deep at Back, 55s. to 95s.
26in. " " 85s. to 115s.
28in. " " 95s. to 135s.
30in. " " 105s. to 185s.
Polish Ermine Jackets, with Miniver and Ermine Tails or quite
Plain, 35s. 6d. to 25s.
Every Description of Fur Carriage and Travelling Rugs, Foot-
Muffs, &c.

MANTLES, JACKETS, &c.
Great doubt prevailed as to the supply of Fashionable
Novelties for this department; but, from early and prompt
measures adopted, a more than usual variety and a more splendidly
assorted Stock of Velvet, Seal Skin Fur, and Rich Cloth
Mantles and Jackets, as well as an infinite collection of all the
Fancy descriptions of Opera Mantles, Wrapping and Travelling
Mantles, House Jackets for morning and evening wear, and all the
beautiful Novelties in Embroidered Jackets, is now ready for in-
spection. An early visit will secure the first choice among these
beautiful goods.
An Illustrated Manual of Fashions is in course of preparation.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
London.—Patterns free.

HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS.
G. R. and J. Hilditch,
Silk Manufacturers and Mercers,
London and Lyons,
Established 1760.
Patterns and Prices of their celebrated goods are now sent, free by
post, to any part of the United Kingdom or Colonies.
COLOURED AND FANCY SILKS, SATINS, MOIRES,
AND VELVETS.
Warehouse—61, Ludgate-hill, London.

P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-
square, Seal-skin Jacket and Cloak Maker and General Furrier.

TO LADIES.—The Shrewsbury Waterproof
Tweed Cloaks, Skirts, and Jackets, in every variety of Shape
and Colours, are supplied by the original Makers, R. W. and W.
PHILLIPS, 37, High-st., Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices post-free.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS.
Ladies' attention is respectfully called to the cheapest lot
of Real Seal-skin Jackets ever offered, in all sizes, lengths, and
prices.—SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-
square, W.

LYONS SILKS.
WAR CRISIS.—SEWELL and CO. have made extensive Pur-
chases at Lyons (for Cash) of BLACK SILKS and VELVETS,
which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. 15,000 yards of
Black Gros Grains and Cashmeres de Soie, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per
yard. Patterns post-free.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO. are now Selling a Manufacturer's Stock
of Spitalfields Moires Antiques, in Black, White, and Colours, at
4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. the Full Dress; also, 750 Dresses of Fancy
Silks, reduced to 25s. 3s., and 34s. Patterns post-free.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

REAL RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS,
6s. and 7s. each; winter price, 10s. and 12s. Ladies
have now an opportunity of selecting a very elegant and
fashionable Seal Jacket, lined with rich satin and beauti-
fully quilted, until the 1st of October next, at which time
the winter season commences.—COOK'S Fur Manufactory,
71, Oxford-street. Established 1823.
N.B. Samples sent on sending a London reference.

G. POLAND and SON, Fur Manufacturers,
90, Oxford-street, beg to inform American Visitors and
other numerous Patrons, that, in consequence of the War, they have
been able to purchase (considerably below their value) a large
Assortment of the very finest RUSSIAN SABLE, Sea Otter, and
other valuable Skins, such as are rarely seen in this country.

NOTICE!
BAKER and CRISP'S AUTUMN FABRICS
are now ready.
Patterns sent free to any part.
198, Regent-street, London.

THE CHEAPEST TIME TO BUY FURS.
Price-List or Samples
sent free.
£2500 of the most Fashionable Furs, 40 per cent
under regular prices.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

WAR PANIC.
BLACK VELVETS, 1500 DRESSES.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
£2 14s. to 5s. 9d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
The Cheapest House for Silks.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The Largest Variety of Cheap,
Intermediate, and Best
Silks.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The Newest Silks of every description,
25s. 9d.
to
15s.
Full Dress.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

WAR PANIC.
BLACK SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP are now selling the largest, cheapest, and
richest lot of Black Silks that have been
offered since the year 1819—
viz., Gros Grain, Glacé, Draps de France, and Cashmeres, &c.,
that were 6s., 8s., and 10s. per yard, are now selling at 47s. 6d.,
72s. 6d., and 84s. the Full Dress.
198, Regent-street.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!
VELVETEENS!
Black and Coloured Silk Velveteens.
The Patent Mole-skin Finish,
equal to the richest Lyons Velvets.
A magnificent variety from 17s. 6d. Full Dress.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

SEALSKIN JACKETS EXTRAORDINARY.
200 Seal-skin Jackets, the very best in the Trade,
35s. per cent under Winter prices—
viz.,
5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 25s. 6d.
A Jacket of any size sent free for remittance,
if not approved the money returned, by
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

JACKETS.—JACKETS à la MODE.
A variety sent for approval.
The most elegant Assortment in London, at very economical prices,
viz., from 1 guinea to 3s.
New Department.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
BAKER and CRISP'S Wool & Silk SERGES,
Wool and Silk Reppeps .. 10s. 11d. to 25s. 6d. Full Dress.
Lorraine and Satin Cloths 10s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. "
London and Coutil Cords .. 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "
Marine and Genoa Serges .. 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "
Diagonal and Honeycomb .. 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "
Fancy Cloths .. 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. "
198, Regent-street.

ILLUSTRATIONS POST-FREE.
PATTERNS OF MATERIALS FREE.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS and
COSTUMES—LADIES' and CHILDREN'S.
The Gasmere Waterproof Cloak .. 10s. 9d. to 34s. 9d.
The Osborne Waterproof Cloak .. 7s. 9d. to 34s. 9d.
The Albion Waterproof Cloak .. 5s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.
The Cheltenham Waterproof Costume .. 25s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.
The Windermere Waterproof Costume .. 35s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.
The Weissburg Waterproof Costume .. 34s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.
The New Velveteen Costumes .. 35s. to 42s.
The New Silk Reppe Costumes .. 25s. 6d. to 34s.
The New Dressing-Gowns .. 12s. 6d. to 25s.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S
CHEAP FANCY DRESS FABRICS.
10,000 yards, various Job Lots, from 6d. yard.
198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S
CALEDONIAN SPECIALITIES.—Patterns post-free.
Clyde Kirites, Tartan Trepps, Acorn Tweeds, Willow Cords,
Heather Stripes, Silk Wincos, Tallochoorum Plaids, and every
novelty in British and Foreign Fabrics for Autumn and Winter.
Patterns free.—From 12s. 6d. to 3s. the Full Dress.

NOTICE.—MOURNING!
Every Fabric for Dress
and Complimentary Mourning
at the Lowest Prices in the Kingdom.
The very best goods,
Patterns free. From 8s. 9d. Full Dress.—BAKER and CRISP.

JACKET and MANTLE CLOTHS.
Every Material by Yard.
Patterns free to the Trade and others.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

LADIES.—The AMERICAN NOVELTY.
Finest Shetland Wool Clouds, 4 yards long, 2 yards
wide, 2s. 11d. each. Patterns sent free to two extra
stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
The Prettiest Costumes in London. The best
Fashion, the most Ladylike. The most Eco-
nomical Prices.—198, Regent-street.—BAKER
and CRISP'S.

NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES and
MANTLES.
Fancy Dress Silks,
Black French Silks (special),
recently purchased considerably under usual value,
£1 10s. 6d. to £15. 4d. the Dress.
Satin Cloths, Reppe, choice New Colours,
Elegant Costumes, 18s. 9d. to 35s.
Black Velveteens (Silk anti-l.) 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.
Mourning Goods of every description. Patterns post-free.
CATER and CO., Finsbury-square, E.C.

WIDE VELVETEENS, bright and soft as
silk, sacrificed at 2s. 6d. (usually sold at 4s. 6d.) per yard.
Patterns sent.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

FRENCH MERINOES.—Finest Quality and
Double Width, at 2s. per yard, in every Fashionable Colour
and Black. It may be important for Ladies to know "that this is
the last time of selling." All woolsens in France are soldiers;
manufacturing goods there is an affair of the post. Merino is made
in no other country, and the price may be doubled during the coming
winter. Help yourselves, Ladies, while you may. Patterns sent.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

CARPETS and CURTAINS.—An
Abundant Stock of all Textile Articles for Household Use,
each with a Warranty for Goodness and Durability. Table Linen,
Sheeting, Quilts, Chintz, Dimity, and Repa. Blankets, the German
make, of beautiful soft white Wool; Flannels, Table-Covers, &c.
This Stock, when carefully compared in quality and prices, will be
found unequalled. Ladies who are experienced in buying are re-
spectfully solicited.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

RICH SILKS, in Dresses, at 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d.,
40s., and 45s. Black Gros Grains, Glacé, and Cords, made of
light Italian Silk, with a warranty for wear, wide width, at
3s. 6d. per yard. Japanese Silks, richest in quality of silk, and
richly worn, sold at 2s. 6d. the yard. Also, Richest Black Moires,
yard wide, 10s. 9d. per yard. Patterns sent.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

NEW DRESSES and COSTUMES, Made
and Trimmed—Antiques, variety, fresh and in season.
at 5s., 6s., 8s., 9d., and 10s. 9d. the Full Dress. The most approved
and fashionable colours of the season are submitted, intended to be
sold at 10s. 9d. each.
HARVEY and CO.,
Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S.
MOURNING WITH ECONOMY.
Families are waited upon, "Free of any extra Charge," by
experienced Female Assistants (or Dressmakers) in any part of the
country, no matter how distant from London, with an excellent
Choice of Articles, including Made-Up Skirts, Costumes, Mantles,
Bonnets, and every fashionable requisite.
For Dressmaking the Charges are very Low.
Mourning for Servants at Reasonable Stated Charges.
Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to.
Peter Robinson's Court and Family Mourning Warehouse,
256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street.
The Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

DRESSMAKING WITH ECONOMY.
The first talent employed,
and the Charges are Lower than those of any other House in London.
PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.
In consequence of the War,
PETER ROBINSON
has made some very extensive Purchases in France of
BLACK SILKS,
and is supplying them NOW at a wonderful Cheap Rate. Ladies
are recommended to take advantage of this opportunity.
If a Piece is purchased a still further reduction will be made.
He will forward Patterns free to any part.
Prices vary from 45s. to 6s. the Dress.
Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse,
256, Regent-street, London.

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES in BLACK
SILK
and New Textile Fabrics, with Crapé or otherwise,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS in PERFECTION.
PETER ROBINSON bought in Lyons during the panic some
very Superior Qualities of Black Silks, which he is selling remarkably
cheap at his
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, W.

BLACK SILK VELVETS.
Of the best Qualities, for Dresses and Mantles, are selling
remarkably cheap (Patterns sent).
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

NOTICE TO LADIES in MOURNING.
The QUADRUPLE CRAPES in every width
have been extensively sold
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse
since their first introduction; and the demand for them has much
increased since he has reduced them to a moderate price.
He is selling these Superior Crapes from 6s. to 10s. 6d. per yard;
and if the Piece is purchased the wholesale price is charged.
Notice the address:
Peter Robinson's Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S of Regent-street,
at a great saving in price.
SKIRTS, in new
Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5s. 6d.
trimmed crapes.

SILK COSTUMES and LONG SKIRTS.
A large variety of new designs for the Autumn, in Black and
New Colours, 45s. to 10s., complete, with Bodice, &c.
Patterns free.
GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask), 58 to 62, Oxford-street;
3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

BLACK and COLOURED SILKS.
WAR IN FRANCE.—Several large parcels of Black and
Coloured GROS GRAIN SILKS, Poul de Soies, Fancy Silks, &c.,
bought extremely cheap, in consequence of the war.
Patterns free.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

COSTUMES and SUITS in WOOLLEN
and MIXED FABRICS.
The New Waterproof Cheltenham Suit, 21s., complete.
Wiesbaden and Shawl Costumes, 31s. 6d. to 21s.
Surge Costumes, 25s. 6d. A very large choice of Costumes in all the
New Fabrics, 21s. and upwards.
Photographs and Patterns free.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

DRESS FABRICS.
All the Fashionable Materials for the Season are now ready.
Satin Cloths, Reppe, Serges, Cashmeres, &c., an immense variety to
select from, from 12s. to 25s. Full Dress.
Patterns free.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

SEALSKIN JACKETS and FURS of every
kind will be SOLD at Summer Prices during the present
Month. Real Seal-skin Jackets, full size, from 5s.; Grebe Muffs,
10s. 6d.; Ermine Muffs, 15s. 9d.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

PANIC PRICES.—BLACK SILKS
direct from Lyons.—Messrs. JAY having purchased a large
quantity of French Black Silks, at panic prices. These good
Black Silks are now offered to the public 35 per cent cheaper than
the same qualities were sold before the war began. Patterns free.
JAYS.

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.—MADAME
CAROLINE, Manager of Messrs. JAY'S Show-Rooms, has the
honour to announce to her distinguished customers, and the rest
of the beau monde, that she has fortunately imported some new
AUTUMN BONNETS, and having also secured the services of
some excellent French Milliners, she confidently requests the
honour of a visit to inspect the novelties of the season.
JAYS.

AUTUMN MOURNING.—MESSRS. JAY
beg to announce that they are well supplied with French
Goods, and from the fact of their Stock having been very recently
purchased at Roubaix, and after the war had broken out, they are
enabled to sell all Wool Fabrics for Dresses at a remarkably cheap
cost.
JAYS.

ECONOMY IN MOURNING.
Only 1½ guinea the Dress.—The numerous testimonials
which Messrs. JAY have received of the durability in wear and
colour of the JANUS CORD induce them to recommend and offer
it as the very best article ever manufactured for Mourning at so
cheap a price.
JAYS.

AUTUMN DRESS.—Black Dresses for
Autumn Wear, 41 7s. 6d. each.—Messrs. JAY are now selling
a very excellent Walking Skirt, made up with material for Bodice
included, for the small sum of 41 7s. 6d. the Dress.
JAYS.

THE ETRICK SHAWL DRESS.
"There is generally some novelty in dress to be found at
Messrs. JAY'S Establishment."—Englishwoman's Magazine.
It is a light material in Wool, and drapes as gracefully as Indian
muslin over the whole figure. The Dress itself is in three distinct
parts, but yet so easy of adjustment that it is scarcely a minute's
work to assume it.
"The age we live in."
JAYS.
London General Mourning Warehouse,
217, 219, and 251, Regent-street.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and
LAYETTES.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully
solicit an inspection of their extensive and richly stocked.
Appointment to her Majesty, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and
H.R.H. Princess Louise of Hesse—32, Wigmore-street, London, W.
Tucker, Braid, and Trimmings Extra.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED BOOTS, for
Damp Weather, 21s.; Kid Double-soled Boots, 16s. 6d.; Vel-
vet Flannel-lined Boots, 5s. 6d.; Velvet Slippers, 3s. 6d. Illus-
trated Catalogues post-free, with notice of convenient arrangements
for country residents.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, London.

STAMMERING AND ELOCUTION.
Messrs. DANZIGER and FRENCH, 9, Chester-place,
Albany-street, N.W., London, effectually and permanently
CURE all IMPEDIMENT OF SPEECH, whether due to
nervousness or other cause, irrespective of age or sex.
No mechanical appliance used. The highest testimonials
and testimonials can be obtained on application. No fee
unless benefit derived.

LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by
the scientific use of the TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES which
impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so essential to
defective vision.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Albemarle-street, W.

TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES.
Testimonial from the Rev. J. D. Reade, F.R.S., P.R.M.S.:
"I have used glasses for many years; but never, till I had yours,
did I enjoy the pleasure of the unconsciousness of wearing them."
S. and B. SOLOMONS, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

EYESIGHT.—VON GREFE'S
OPTOMETER, the only Instrument recommended by that
eminent Oculist, for ascertaining the exact condition of the
sight, by which spectacles are scientifically adapted, is used by the
Messrs. SOLOMON, who have had over fifty years' experience.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, &c.,
CURED by wearing CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER, for
both sexes. Specially adapted to children to assist growth and pro-
duce a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-st., W. Illustrations sent.

GALVANISM v. NERVOUS
EXHAUSTION.—Subjoined are specimens from nume-
rous communications of Cures daily effected by PUL-
VERMACHIE'S VOLTAIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS,
and POCKET BATTERIES, extracted from various tes-
timonials, reproduced in a pamphlet, "Nature's Chief
Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," containing also
the authenticated Medical Reports and Opinions of the
Press, and numerous extracts from many scientific
works—viz., Dr. Pereira's "Materia Medica," 8th
edition; Dr. Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," 8th
edition; and Dr. Handfield Jones' "On Nerve and
Functional Disorders," &c., sent post-free on ap-
plication to the Sole Inventor and Patentee, J. L.
Pulvermacher, 260, Regent-street, London.

Referring to Debility and Neuralgia, Mr. W. F. Hunt,
of 17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, writes, Oct. 20, 1870:—
"I have induced some most distressing neuralgia, and other
Chain Bands, my wife and I have used them, and after
months of my family having suffered for years from
neuralgia, &c., I have now very great pleasure
in stating that from the time that they commenced to
wear the same a vast alleviation took place for the
latter, and in the instance of my wife's case (although
hitherto she was a martyr to the same) she has now
perfectly recovered."

For Paralysis, Mr. George Wilson, of White House,
Haslemere-road, Chertsey, writes, March 16, 1870:—
"You will think I am a long time before I acquaint you
with the result of your Chain Bands. When I stated
my case to you, I had every confidence when you said
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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

A number of Engravings to illustrate the late events of the campaign on the banks of the Meuse, with the defeat of Marshal M'Mahon's army and the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, as well as the incidents of the defence of Paris, will be found in this week's Publication. We also present a View of the city of Strasbourg and the surrounding country during the recent bombardment. It is made from a sketch taken at the time by our Special Artist, in Baron Huber's demesne, on the heights near Appenweier. This place is situated in the Baden mountains, towards Oberkirch, rising directly opposite Strasbourg, and overlooking the valley of the Rhine, with the

town of Kehl on the east side and the city and fortress of Strasbourg on the west bank of that river, the winding stream of the Ill and its canals through the flat meadows round Strasbourg, the whole breadth of the Alsace plain behind it, and the Vosges mountains in the distant background. The superb cathedral of Strasbourg, which has hitherto escaped much damage, is, of course, the most imposing feature in this or any other view of that city. Another Illustration, from a sketch by the same Artist, shows the passage of a corps of German troops, with munitions of war, across the Rhine at Maximiliansau, in the Bavarian Palatinate, on their road to Paris.

The great battle of Thursday, Sept. 1. at Sedan, which has been more than once described, will occupy several of our

Illustrations. We are preparing, for next week's Paper, a large Engraving which is to represent, with a completeness and exactness of detail scarcely ever before attained on these occasions, the entire field of battle, extending many miles in circuit all round the city, with every hill and village, and with the position of every battery and every corps of the contending armies. The point of view from which our Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, has delineated this military and topographical panorama, which could not be engraved in time for the present Number, is the hill of Cheveuge, near Frenois, about three miles south-west of the town, and the actual spot where the King of Prussia stood, with Count Bismarck, General Moltke, and his Staff, to watch the progress of the battle. This spot, which is of some historical interest, since it was there he



THE WAR: FRANCS-TIREURS ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR PRUSSIANS NEAR PARIS.

received, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the letter of the Emperor Napoleon III. offering to surrender himself prisoner of war, is shown in the foreground of an Engraving at page 332 of the sheet now in our readers' hands. It is in a small potato-field, on the brow of the hill. Behind it is the road from Frenois, with another road, short and steep, going up to the château, which is named La Croix-Piot, from a sacred cross to which pilgrimages are made. The low square stone, like a milestone, erected at the edge of the field, denotes the boundary of three villages, St. Aignan, Chevreux, and Frenois, the roads to which meet at this place, so that it can easily be identified by future tourists. The small square trench seen in front of this stone is the site of King William's tent, pitched for his Majesty's accommodation on the day of battle. To the right is a clump of birch-trees, and the village of Dom-le-Mesnil lies in the distance below.

The graves of the German officers killed in battle are to be found in many places about Sedan. Those represented in an Illustration are on the left of the Route Imperiale to Mezières, and close to the road. The usual appearance of these graves is a flat mass of brown earth, freshly turned up, with a simple wooden cross formed of pieces of wood. The names of officers are generally written with ink. In this instance the round

lids of paper boxes have been used, and the inscription is written on the inside, and then nailed on the cross. The cross on the left contains the name of "Lt. Sartorius, K. B. 5. Jäger Ba'on, Sedan, 1st Sept., 1870." Another has the name of "Hambert," and the name "Shropp" is on another.

The Château Bellevue, at Frenois, the villa residence of M. Amour, a rich merchant of Sedan, which was occupied by the Emperor Napoleon on Friday, Sept. 2, and used for his interview with the King of Prussia, formed the subject of one of our Engravings last week. The Illustration now given at page 321 represents the mansion watched by a guard of Prussian cuirassiers, with infantry on the other side, during the Emperor's sojourn there. It lasted but twenty-four hours. He left this place on the Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, proceeding to Bouillon, a town in Belgium, and thence, next day, to the nearest railway station, on his journey to Cassel.

One incident of the great battle of the 1st inst., which has excited much horror, is the burning of the suburban village of Bazeilles, and the death of many inhabitants who were not fighting, but who perished in the conflagration. This lamentable scene is represented in the Engraving on our front page. Some very exaggerated and distorted narratives of the affair have been written by French and English visitors to Sedan a few days after the battle. It appears, however, from the state-

ment of "An English M.P.," who was actually in the village at eleven o'clock on the day of the battle, and saw the Bavarian soldiers setting fire to the houses, that there was no intention to take the lives of non-combatants. The French soldiers had defended their position in the village, and clung to every house and bit of wood. The Bavarians were so close upon them that some of them were cut off and left in Bazeilles. Here they remained concealed in the houses while the Bavarians passed through. It was only about eleven o'clock that they were discovered. The village was then on fire in several places; and the fire had reached a large house at the corner of two streets. Suddenly from the windows of this house was opened a sharp fire, and the men of the small Bavarian force in the place began to fall fast. The little garrison in the house refused to surrender. The Bavarians fired in vain; and through the closed shutters straw was heaped against the doors and lighted, but the wind blew steadily back, and left the front of the house untouched; and from the cellars and the ground floor in front the French still kept up their fire. At last their officer fell, mortally wounded, from the window. He was picked up and brought in by the Germans, and soon afterwards the remnant of the little force surrendered. There were 200 men of the Marines in the house. Their commander would not hear of a surrender, and only forty came out at last

unhurt. In other houses other small bands were found. Some of the inhabitants, not soldiers, even women, fired on the Bavarians. This English gentleman saw them taken with the arms in their hands. The men, but not the women, he was assured, would be hanged next day. It is said, however, that other people, who had taken refuge in the cellars, unknown to the German soldiers, were unfortunately stifled by the smoke of the burning houses. But there is no substantial evidence of the enormous act of cruelty that has been alleged. Bazeilles was rather more than a large village—almost a town, of 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, with a church and a Mairie. The greater part of its population had fled into Belgium. The church, and all the houses in the place, are totally destroyed. Our Artist was told, while making inquiries on the spot, that the men dressed in blouses, who were killed in Bazeilles with the French soldiers, were, in fact, National Guards; and that all the women had left the village before the fighting began. His sketch, made some days afterwards, is an attempt to depict the scene as it must have appeared on the day of the battle, at the hour when the remaining French soldiers were shut up in the houses, and the Germans were setting fire to the houses, in order to drive them out. One Bavarian soldier has made prize of a calf, which he leads along to supply a dinner for his company after the day's work.

The French soldiers, several thousands of them, who sought refuge in Belgian territory, after the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 30 and 31, before the battle of Sedan, were very kindly treated. The manner in which they were received at Namur, where the women brought out plenty of bread in their aprons, and invited the hungry strangers to eat, is a pleasing anecdote, which has afforded a subject for one of our Artist's sketches while passing through that town.

The other Illustrations of the War belong to the preparations for the defence of Paris. One of them displays the scene on the Boulevard at the Place du Château d'Eau, when General Trochu reviewed the National Guards and the Gardes Mobiles, on Tuesday week. The men cheered, and waved their caps on the points of their bayonets, to salute the General as he rode past. The entire number of men under arms considerably exceeded 200,000. They were drawn up in two lines from the Place de la Bastille to the Arc de Triomphe. It being impossible for such a vast number to execute manoeuvres or march past in any space that Paris could afford, the review consisted of General Trochu and his staff riding through the lines. Every man had a gun, but very few had uniforms. The great majority of the Mobiles had no distinguishing sign of their being military men but a red cross on a blouse. None of the troops were in heavy marching order. Their knapsacks (and many of them have none as yet) were not on their backs. A great many National Guards had flowers upon their bayonets. Some of the Mobiles delighted in fixing upon their bayonets the regulation loaf of bread. A feature of the day, which struck the spectator, was that there were not people enough in Paris to make a crowd anywhere. All the valid men of the city are in the ranks, and almost all foreigners have gone away. The cry of "Vive la République" was but feebly responded to in most parts of the Boulevards.

The encampment of soldiers, along the Avenue de la Grande Armée, the Avenue de Neuilly, and the Place de l'Etoile, near the Arc de Triomphe, in the Champs-Élysées, is one of the unwonted sights of Paris in this time of war. These soldiers belong to the regular army; they form the division under General Vinoy, which luckily had not joined Marshal M'Mahon at the battle of Sedan, and was able to retreat after that disaster to the French arms. The works for strengthening the fortifications of Paris, by every possible contrivance, are prosecuted with energy by all hands. The space in front and at the sides of each detached fort is cleared and laid open to the fire of its guns by the speedy process of burning whatever houses or trees may stand there. Outside and far beyond, until the enemy came up in force and drew the circle of his outposts closer about the city, the Parisian volunteer riflemen, called Franch-Tireurs, were sharply looking out for his approach, and several skirmishes were fought. These incidents are shown in some of our Engravings this week.

THE DONCASTER RACE CUP.

The cup won at Doncaster Races, on Friday, by the famous French mare Sornette was manufactured, from the designs of Mr. G. A. Carter, by the firm of Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. It is ornamented with a group of silver figures on a bronze ground, representing Haldyn receiving King Egbert's banner previous to the battle between the Saxons and the Danes, at Doncaster, A.D. 833, in which the latter were routed. The black wood pedestal is embellished with mountings of the arms of Doncaster and the names of the stewards of the races for 1870.

An important presentation was made, yesterday week, to Mr. David Dale, President of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the North of England trades, in recognition of his assiduous labours and integrity as chairman of the board. The principle of arbitration has been tried for two years in the north, and may be considered as established.



NEW MONUMENT OF DANIEL DEFOE, IN BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL GROUND.

DEFOE'S MONUMENT.

The monument lately erected over the tomb of Daniel Defoe, in the Bunhill-fields Burial-Ground, City-road, Finsbury, was unveiled with some public ceremony on Friday week. Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. for Hackney, performed the chief part, and delivered an appropriate address. This monument, which is of very good design, is in the shape of an Egyptian column—a sort of Cleopatra's needle—and is the work of Mr. Horner, sculptor, of Bournemouth. It is composed entirely of fine Italian marble, and is 17 ft. in height, being at the base 8 ft. by 4 ft., with a handsome bronze railing surrounding it. The pillar bears the following inscription:—"Daniel Defoe. Born 1661, died 1731. Author of 'Robinson Crusoe.'" Another inscription sets forth that the monument has been raised principally by the boys and girls of England, in answer to an appeal through the *Christian World*, and that more than 1700 persons subscribed to the fund.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The victory of Hawthornden, the first outsider that has won the St. Leger since Caller Ou beat Kettledrum by a head, and the brilliant form shown by Sornette, made memorable an otherwise dull week. It is very difficult to reconcile Hawthornden's triumph in the St. Leger with his previous three-year-old form, but we think we can in some measure explain it. He was an uncommonly smart two-year-old, winning his first three races right off the reel, and touching 12 to 1 for the Derby. When he was sent to Stockton to contest the Hardwicke Stakes he was suffering from a severe cold, and ought never to have left his stable. This race did him a great deal of harm, and then, instead of being thrown up for the season, he was started for both the Middle Park Plate and the Prendergast Stakes. He has only recently recovered from the effects of running three times in an unfit condition, and, being a delicate horse and a poor feeder, has given Joseph Dawson an immense deal of trouble. However, a month or so ago, he began to do well, and the all-important Wednesday happened to be just his day. After the race we heard mysterious reports of a trial with Kennington, in which the latter was defeated by ten lengths; but if this had really been the case, Hawthornden would not have been allowed to start at 30 to 1. The Portland Plate, on Thursday, showed that he is not an everyday horse, though certainly he looked stiff and went very short, and John Scott (who, by-the-way, was not at Doncaster for the first time for upwards of sixty years) always says that it takes a wonderfully good horse to forget the Leger in time to win the Cup, while it is a good one that forgets it in a fortnight.

There was nothing very remarkable on Thursday. In the Zetland Stakes Falkland demonstrated pretty conclusively what a great mistake must have been made in Captivator's trial, and we fancy that the latter will show to more advantage over short courses. Oxonian at length did the "good thing" that has so long been expected of him; and Ringwood, a young Lord Clifden, won the 200 sov. sweepstakes over the long T.Y.C. It is curious to note how Lord Clifden's descendants followed in his footsteps at Doncaster. Hawthornden secured the Leger; and then Ringwood carried off the same race which his sire won in '62, on which occasion he gave 10 lb. and a beating to Queen Bertha.

Friday's racing was much the best of the week. Agility, one of the most improved animals in training, fairly ran away with the Park Hill—Gamos never having the remotest chance of giving her 5 lb. Out of a large entry for the Cup, only four came to the post; but their quality amply made up for the lack of quantity. There was Sornette, an unbeaten three-year-old, and winner of nearly all the principal races in France; Border Knight, with the Brighton Stakes and Cup and Great Yorkshire Handicap to his name; Gertrude, fresh from her York triumphs; and Starter, a Goodwood Stakes winner. Cannon, on Starter, made the pace as fast as possible, in order to try to find a weak spot in the French mare, who followed him past the Stand, tearing away at her bit, and nearly pulling Handley out of the saddle; indeed, at one time she quite overpowered the lad and took the lead. About half a mile from home Gertrude drew up, and succeeded in running Sornette to half a length, though this was mainly due to the clever jockeyship of little Webb, which contrasted very favourably with the poor display made by Handley, and it seemed a strange thing that a stable-boy should be put up in such an important race. Gertrude has thickened and improved wonderfully since she ran in the Oaks; but the winner, who is the finest galloper we ever saw, seems to be fully 10 lb. superior to her. Another excellent field contested the Doncaster Stakes, and the 10 lb. extra proved too much for Kingcraft, who, for the first time during his career, failed to run into a place. Passing the stand, Agility appeared to be winning cleverly; but she had, probably, not fully recovered from the effects of her previous race; and Enterprise got up in the last few strides and made a dead-heat of it. The game and wiry little half-sister to Mandrake will be very bad to beat over cup courses next year, and it was a great thing for a young sire like Adventurer to have a son and daughter running home head and head for such an important stake.



THE DONCASTER RACE CUP.

The sales of blood stock on Thursday week were the most important that took place during the week. Sir Tatton Sykes's three averaged 410 gs.—Landmark, a big brown colt by Cathedral, from the dam of Frivolity, making 750 gs. Mr. Cookson's yearlings greatly disappointed us. They were very inferior to those he has usually sold, and he was unfortunate in sending most of his mares to Macaroni, as the generality of that sire's stock are deficient in bone, and have bad, light forelegs. Neither the half-sister to Brigantine, nor the half-brothers to Formosa, Regalia, and Paul Jones pleased us at all, and the Blair Athol-Lady Louisa colt was quite the pick of the basket. He is a fine bay, with far more size than most of the rest, and standing on capital feet and legs, his only fault being that he is just a trifle short. The Sheffield Lane yearlings were an excellent lot, some of the Adventurers being especially nice. As might have been expected, Border Chief, an own brother to Border Knight and very much like him, made the top price, and went into Joseph Dawson's stable at 700 gs. The Prophet, by Blair Athol from Sporting Life, and Instructress, a beautiful filly by Gladiateur from Revivalist, were the pick of the remainder. Few were prepared to see such a grand lot of youngsters sent up from the Glasgow stud, and the colt by Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing out of Croxteth's dam was well worth the 900 gs. which Matthew Dawson gave for him. He is very symmetrical, with great size and substance, and far more quality than most of the big ones.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The 23rd and 28th companies Royal Engineers have joined the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

The Secretary of State for War has ordered the erection of a military hospital on the Western Heights, Dover.

The Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering will open at South Kensington on Oct. 1.

Dr. Armstrong, R.N., Director-General of the Medical Department, made an official inspection of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haulbowline, Queenstown, last week.

A new helmet, made of cork, to be worn by officers of the Royal Artillery in India, has been manufactured at Woolwich. It is white, and surmounted by a brass spike two inches long, something like those worn by the Prussian artillery.

The first official inspection of the Soper breech-loader took place, last week, at the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge is said to have expressed himself much pleased with the simplicity of the arm.

Major-General Freeman Murray, Commandant of the Eastern District, assisted by Colonel Montagu, R.E., and an officer from head-quarters, was engaged, last week, making a minute survey of the seacoasts, including Harwich, Walton-on-the-Nase, Clacton, and Mersea.

Major-General Wood, Commander of Woolwich Garrison, began his half-yearly inspection on Wednesday week. In the morning the troops paraded in marching order, and in the afternoon they assembled in drill order, and were put through a number of manoeuvres. Besides inspecting the troops, General Wood examines the hospital, schools, barracks, and books at the respective stations.

An experiment has been made by the Royal Engineers at Chatham, in Gillingham Reach, to ascertain the effect of exploding a torpedo upon a number of other torpedoes surrounding it. The torpedoes exploded contained 500 lb. of gun-cotton, and burst with great violence, throwing up an immense volume of water. When the surrounding torpedoes were taken up they were found to have sustained no damage.

The *Globe* states that a slight change is about to be made in the uniform of her Majesty's brigade of Guards. The present undress cap is to be replaced by a Scotch glengarry, round which the three regiments will still continue to wear their distinctive bands—the Grenadiers red, the Coldstreams white, and the Scots Fusiliers checkered. This is the only alteration decided upon at present.

The next examination for the admission of naval cadets will take place on the third Wednesday in November, when it is said that not more than twenty young gentlemen will be directed to attend, and that these, if successful, will not be sent on board a training-ship until Feb. 1 following. The *Globe* states that the number proposed to be admitted is rather less than one half the number entered upon the last occasion; but, owing to the reductions recently ordered in the Navy, it seems that there are at the present time upwards of 600 supernumerary Midshipmen in her Majesty's Fleet.

The troops composing the Aldershot division were, on Wednesday week, exercised in a series of field movements before the Duke of Cambridge. They were formed on Bricksbury-hill. The cavalry brigade, with a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, took post near the left of the infantry and detached videttes to watch the country between Rye-common, Crondall, Wrecklesham, and Crooksbury-hill. The whole of the troops faced south, and were disposed to oppose the advance of a supposed enemy on the camp. The operations consisted of a well-conducted retreat, during which all the brigades and different branches of the service worked in combination, kept in line, and co-operated with each other. The right was gradually thrown back by wheeling a quarter circle, with a radius of upwards of a mile, until the line formed right angles to its original front, and now facing west instead of south.

Yesterday week the Duke of Cambridge visited the garrison at Colchester for the purpose of making his annual inspection of the troops. The inspection took place on Middlewich Field, and the troops consisted of the 2nd (Queen's) Dragoon Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, C.B.; the second battalion 14th Regiment (which only recently returned from India), commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cosmo Trevor, C.B.; and the 27th Inniskillings, under Colonel R. Freer. The whole was commanded by Major-General Freeman Murray, who has charge of the eastern district. The line having been inspected, the troops, numbering about 1500, marched past, and a variety of manoeuvres and field movements were then gone through. The drill of the 2nd Dragoon Guards elicited frequent remarks of approbation from the Duke. At the close of the drill his Royal Highness addressed the commanding officers at much greater length than is usual on these occasions, and then went to the Cavalry Barracks and the Infantry Camp to inspect the books and the general arrangements.

Colonel H. H. Maxwell, R.A., superintendent of the Cossipore Gun Foundry, advocates the cause of the muzzle-loading guns. He asserts it to be a fact that the French guns are heavier than the Prussian, and that their shells were in all cases at least as heavy, and in most cases heavier, than those of the Prussians. The Prussian guns, however, had greater range and precision; and, in addition, their shells during the late actions were more correctly burst by their concussion-fuses than the French shells by their time-fuses. The difficulty in loading the Prussian guns was great; but this was

more than counterbalanced by the instructions which had been given to the gunners as to the laying of the gun and correcting practice. Colonel Maxwell maintains that the nine-pounder muzzle-loading gun which we have lately adopted is the most powerful field-gun of its size in Europe; that in a few weeks we shall be provided with a trustworthy concussion-fuse for bursting both common shell and shrapnel on graze when the ground is favourable; that we have already the best time-fuse in existence for bursting shells in the air, under proper circumstances; that this gun and its ammunition can in no wise go wrong, and that we may confidently send it into the field to meet any field-gun in existence of its size.

The experiments with the Gatling battery gun were brought to a close last week, at Shoeburyness, as far as the first programme was concerned. On Wednesday the small Gatling gun of forty-two one-hundredths of an inch calibre was tried. This gun has ten steel rifled barrels, and is made of any proper calibre to suit the musket cartridges used by different Governments. It was fired at the high rate of about 350 shots a minute. On Thursday the one-inch gun was tested. This is the third or largest gun of the system, and is made with six—sometimes with ten—barrels, and discharges solid lead balls, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight. It also uses a canister cartridge which contains sixteen balls. It also discharges explosive balls with great effect. At this test it discharged 255 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. balls in 1 min. 18 sec., and riddled the target at 1400 yards. On the same day the small gun (No. 1) was again discharged at 1400 yards, and made an excellent target, firing about 375 shots a minute. It was also fired at dummies representing a company front, on uneven ground, the men being disposed in irregular order. There were 136 dummies representing men, 99 of whom would have been killed. The average hits were four in each man. On Friday the small gun was again fired, at various ranges, from 1200 down to 400 yards, at targets and at dummies. The firing was at about the same rate and speed as before, making the same targets and producing the like destructive effect among the dummies.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the City of London Brigade was begun on Saturday, the 10th inst., and continued last week. As in previous years, the large City companies were liberal contributors to the prizes. On Saturday and Monday the contests were for the aggregate prizes and company medals, the shooting in the first stage to decide the possession of the gold challenge battalion-badges and association pewters. The first prize, value £21, given by the Merchant Taylors' Company, and the P company medal, was won by Private Frere (who also won the gold badge on Saturday); the second, value £15, given by the Goldsmiths' Company, and the B company medal, by Private Runtz; the third, value £12, by Colour-Sergeant Churchill; the fourth, value 10 gs., given by the Salters' Company, and the A company medal, by Sergeant Goddard; the fifth, given by the Butchers' Company, value 10 gs., and the P company medal, by Private Marsh; the sixth, value £10, given by the Goldsmiths' Company, and the Q company medal, by Sergeant Fletcher; the seventh, value £9, given by the Mercers' Company, by Captain Goodliffe; the eighth, value 7 gs., given by the Skinners' Company, and the D company medal, by Private Chapman; the ninth, value 6 gs., and the E company medal, by Private Saw; the tenth, value 5 gs., given by the Fishmongers' Company, and the O company medal, by Colour-Sergeant Hayes; and the eleventh, value 5 gs., also given by the Fishmongers' Company, by Private Beckett. A prize given by the Skinners' Company, value £3, was won by Private Longford. The F, G, H, K, and M company medals were respectively won by Captain Dean, Private Page, and Colour-Sergeant Adams, Private Westrupp, and Private Lash. On Wednesday there was a brisk competition for Colonel Warde's cup, of the value of 15 gs. It was ultimately won by Sergeant Poulter, Sergeant Walker taking the second prize of 5 gs., presented by the officers, on a tie with Sergeant Richards, who took the third prize. The next competition was for a series of prizes presented by the Aldersgate Ward, and open to members only who had never won any prize before the meeting. The first was taken by Private Johnson, the second by Private Smallman, the third by Private Ellen, the fourth by Private Weber. The first competition was for small bores, any rifle, any ammunition, any position, for a handsome challenge cup, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Rose, with 3 gs. added by Mr. Gordon, of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, and 3 gs. given by the officers for the second man. This was by far the most interesting competition of the meeting. Captain Goodliffe, the well-known small-bore shot, who fired with a Mitford rifle, and Private H. Smith, of M company, who fired with a Rigby, tying at 42. On shooting off the tie Mr. Smith won; Private Hemerton, P company, took the second prize; and Private Heath, O company, the entrance-money. The Cripplegate Ward trophy was the next competition, the conditions the same as the first stage of the "Queen's." The trophy is a handsome piece of plate of the value of 100 gs., representing the old Cripplegate, and the winner of it was entitled to a prize of 10 gs. subscribed by the ward. It was won by Private Wyatt, of H company, who some few years ago was winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon. The second prize—a challenge cup, presented by the late Private Bartlett, with 3 gs. given by the officers—by Corporal Atto, O company; and the third prize, consisting of the entrance-money, by Colour Sergeant Dunn, of Q company. On Thursday the first competition was between the winners of the company silver medals shot for on the previous Saturday, for possession of the brigade gold medal, the winner of which is held to be the best marksman of the year. After an exciting contest Private Frere, who took the highest prize in the "aggregates" and the gold battalion challenge badge, was declared the winner, beating Mr. Smith, of M company, by one point only. For a challenge cup, value 20 gs., presented by the Grocers' Company, with 5 gs. added by the officers as a second prize, there was a brisk competition. They were won by Colour-Sergeant Hayes and Private Heath, both of the O company. The next competition was for a challenge cup, value £10, given by the Haberdashers' Company, with 3 gs. added by the officers. Private Winsor and Quartermaster Stuckey each made 22; but, according to the Wimbledon system of deciding ties, the first prize was awarded to Private Winsor. Yesterday week the first competition was for prizes consisting of a silver cup, of the value of 12 gs., a Rob-Roy case, presented by Messrs. Silver and Co., for the encouragement of rapid firing. The first prize was won by Corporal Jackson; the Rob-Roy case by Private Winsor; and the third prize by Colour-Sergeant Fraser. The next was for a cup, presented by the Broad-street Ward, of the value of 21 gs., and a purse of 5 soys., presented by Mr. Deputy Banister, for firing as skirmishers. The first prize was taken by Private Marsh, and the second by Colour-Sergeant Fraser. The last, and perhaps the most important, as far as riflemen are concerned, was for a cup, value 10 gs., presented by the Ironmongers' Company, the competitors firing 100 rounds, advancing and retiring by word of command between 1000 and 200 yards at skirmishing targets. Private Winsor was the winner of the cup. Private Last and Corporal Atts were the next best.

The annual prize-meeting of the Bank of England Rifle Association, which is composed of representatives of nearly all the metropolitan volunteer regiments, has been brought to a close, at Wormwood-scrubbs, with the following results:—First series: first prize, a gold watch, the gift of Mr. Alfred C. de Rothschild, Lieutenant Glennie, Civil Service Rifles; second prize, £6, Sergeant Wright; third prize, £5, Private Death; fourth prize, Lieutenant Kingsmill; fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth prizes, Privates Rose, Clarke, Banton, and Sergeant Peck. Second series: first prize, a silver dish and cover, presented by Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Governor of the Bank, Private T. Smith, Queen's (Westminster) Rifles; second prize, £5, Lieutenant Horley, 18th Middlesex Rifles; third prize, £4, Captain Dean, London Rifle Brigade; fourth prize, £3, Private Catty, Civil Service Rifles. Prizes value £5 were also awarded to members who had not previously won association prizes. The association cup for the best aggregate of three scores in the above series was won by Sergeant Wright, Civil Service Rifles.

On Wednesday week selected representatives of the 60th Rifles, now quartered at Aldershot, competed at Wimbledon against the marksmen of the 1st Surrey. The men of the 60th Rifles shot with the Snider rifle, and the volunteers with the Government Enfield. At the close of the contest the results were announced as follow:—1st Surrey, 253 points; 60th (King's Own) Rifles, 234. The volunteers were thus the victors by 19 points.

The annual competition for the valuable prizes presented to the 1st Berks (Reading) by Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P.; Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the Mayor, and other supporters of the movement, was held at the Coley butts, on Thursday week. The chief prizes were won as follows:—Sir Francis Goldsmid's first prize, £25, Private L. Williams; second prize, £15, Private Blatch; third prize, £10, Private Eggington. The ladies' cup, value £10, Private Vincent, 75; Mr. Lefevre's prize, Private Hayward, 74. In a trial of the Soper rifle against twelve Enfields, the capabilities of that weapon were shown in a wonderful manner.

The annual prize-shooting of the 16th Devon (Stonehouse) Rifles came off, on Wednesday week, at Mount Edgumbe. The Earl of Mount Edgumbe, commandant of the corps, was present. The Countess, the Dowager Countess, and Lady Ernestine Edgumbe visited the ground during the day, and the Countess distributed the prizes to the winners.

The annual prize-shooting of the members of the 5th Administrative Battalion Cheshire Volunteers took place on Danes Moss, near Macclesfield, last Saturday. The prizes to be competed for were:—1, the battalion silver challenge cup (which is held by the winner for one year), a gold medal, and £5 in addition; 2, a Snider rifle and 200 cartridges, and £3 in addition; and other prizes varying in amount from £4 to 10s. The following were the prize-winners:—Sergeant Thomason, Crewe; Sergeant Oldfield, Macclesfield; Private Jeffrey, Wilmslow; Corporal Bibbey, Congleton; Sergeant Crimble, Macclesfield; Private G. Sharpley, Macclesfield; Colour-Sergeant Lovett, Macclesfield; Colour-Sergeant Towers, Wilmslow; Private E. Taylor, Macclesfield.

The 1st Lancashire Light Horse Volunteers were inspected at Old Trafford, Manchester, last Saturday, by Captain Chilton, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who expressed his entire satisfaction at the manner in which both officers and men had acquitted themselves, and said that he should report favourably on the state of the troop.—The last regimental prizes of the season of the 1st Manchester were shot for, last Saturday, at Astley. Private Agnew took the first prize; Private Simpson, the second; Corporal Wrigley, the third; and Private Chambers, the fourth.—The members of the 2nd Manchester competed, on Saturday, at Astley for prizes provided out of the funds of the regiment and by subscriptions from hon. members. Private Fowkes took the first prize; Sergeant Heald being the second. A silver challenge cup, presented by the Hon. Colonel James H. Deakin, for the highest aggregate score, was awarded to Sergeant F. Bagshawe.—The 3rd Manchester had three shooting contests, on Saturday, at Barton Moss. The first was between the No. 7 company (Captain Benyon's) and No. 10 (Captain Smith's), the holders of the regimental challenge cup; and the latter, for the ninth time, carried off the cup, making the highest score hitherto made in the competitions for the cup. The shooting-team challenge cup of No. 10 company was won by Lance-Corporal Richardson, for the second time. The No. 6 company (Captain Hillkirk's) shot for a challenge cup and money prizes. The cup and first money prize were won by Sergeant Wilson.

The *Scotsman* gives the following volunteer doings, on Saturday last, in Scotland:—The annual carbine competition for the battery medal of the 5th Battery Inverness Artillery came off. The prize was carried off by Sergeant Mackenzie.—The annual competition of the 7th Haddingtonshire took place at their range, when Lady Elcho's cup was won by Private W. Dickson—Private Howden being second, defeated by one point.—The annual competition of the 4th Linlithgowshire took place at Bathgate. The vase, which is valued at £10 10s., and is presented for annual competition by the Bathgate Bowling Club, was gained by Sergeant Henderson. In addition to the vase, the sergeant gets a silver medal and 10s. in money. The second place was taken by Sergeant Stewart, and the third by Private J. Johnstone. Prizes of £1 were got by Private R. Gordon and Private W. Baxter.—The annual competition amongst the members of the Motherwell and Uddingstone corps took place at Dalziel range. A close contest resulted in favour of the Uddingstone team by ten points. The highest individual score was forty points, which was made by Sergeant Kemp.—The annual competition in connection with the 52nd Lanarkshire took place at the battalion range, Cadzow Forest. In the first competition, which decided the contest for Captain Dyke's challenge shield, Ensign Keith's medal, and the challenge shield given by the late Lord Lieutenant of the county, Lord Belhaven, Sergeant John Johnstone was the winner. The second prize went to Sergeant John Summers.—The members of the Ayr Rifle Volunteer Corps met at their range, Monkton, and competed for the silver medal presented by Captain Martin. Private D. Moore was the winner.—The members of the Colinsburgh Rifles met at their range, Kin-craig, and competed for Sir Thomas Erskine's gold medal. Sergeant James Morris was the winner; Ensign Ireland being second, which enables him to shoot for Sir Thomas Erskine's £10 prize at St. Andrews.—The annual prize meeting of the Highland Rifle Association has been held at Inverness this week.

A meeting was held in Edinburgh, yesterday week, for the purpose of making arrangements for the ceremony in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary and for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was agreed to intrust the final adjustment of the arrangements to a committee. It is expected that between 3000 and 4000 Freemasons, representing lodges in all parts of Scotland, will take part in the procession.



THE WAR: REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, BY GENERAL TROCHU, ON THE BOULEVARDS OF PARIS.

CAPTAIN COWPER

COLES, R.N.

The lamentable disaster to the British Navy, which happened in the Bay of Biscay, on the night of the 6th inst. or early in the morning of the 7th, by the foundering of H.M.S. Captain, was related in our last; and there was a short obituary notice, also, of Captain Cowper Coles, the well-known designer of that fine ship, who lost his own life on board of her. This gentleman, Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., the inventor of the principle on which turret-ships are constructed, was the third son of the late Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hampshire, and was born about the year 1819 or 1820. He entered the service in 1831, and, having served with ability on various stations, took an active part, on board H.M.S. Agamemnon, in the assault on Sebastopol, for which he was especially mentioned in the despatches of Lord Lyons. He subsequently distinguished himself by his zeal and ability at Kertch, and in the operations in the Sea of Azoff. In the following year his name was brought prominently before the nation by the appointment of a Board by the Commander-in-Chief to report upon a plan devised by Captain Coles for the construction of shot-proof rafts, with guns and mortars; and so favourable was the report of the Board that, in the expectation of the continuance of the war, he was ordered to England and placed in communication with the Surveyor of the Navy and the authorities of the dockyard at Portsmouth. The cessation of the Russian War, however, for a time stayed further proceedings in the matter; but subsequently the matter was taken up by successive Governments, and eventually, as the naval authorities expressed their approval of the principle of the "shield-ship," orders were given that the Royal Sovereign should be adapted, under the superintendence of Captain Coles, to this method of construction. It was, we believe, in 1862 that this change to the "turret system" was effected in the Royal Sovereign, and it is stated that it was the late Sir I. Brunel who first suggested to Captain Coles the idea of placing the shield and gun upon a turn-table in preference to having to move the raft in order to point the gun.



THE LATE CAPTAIN COWPER COLES, R.N., DESIGNER OF H.M.S. CAPTAIN.

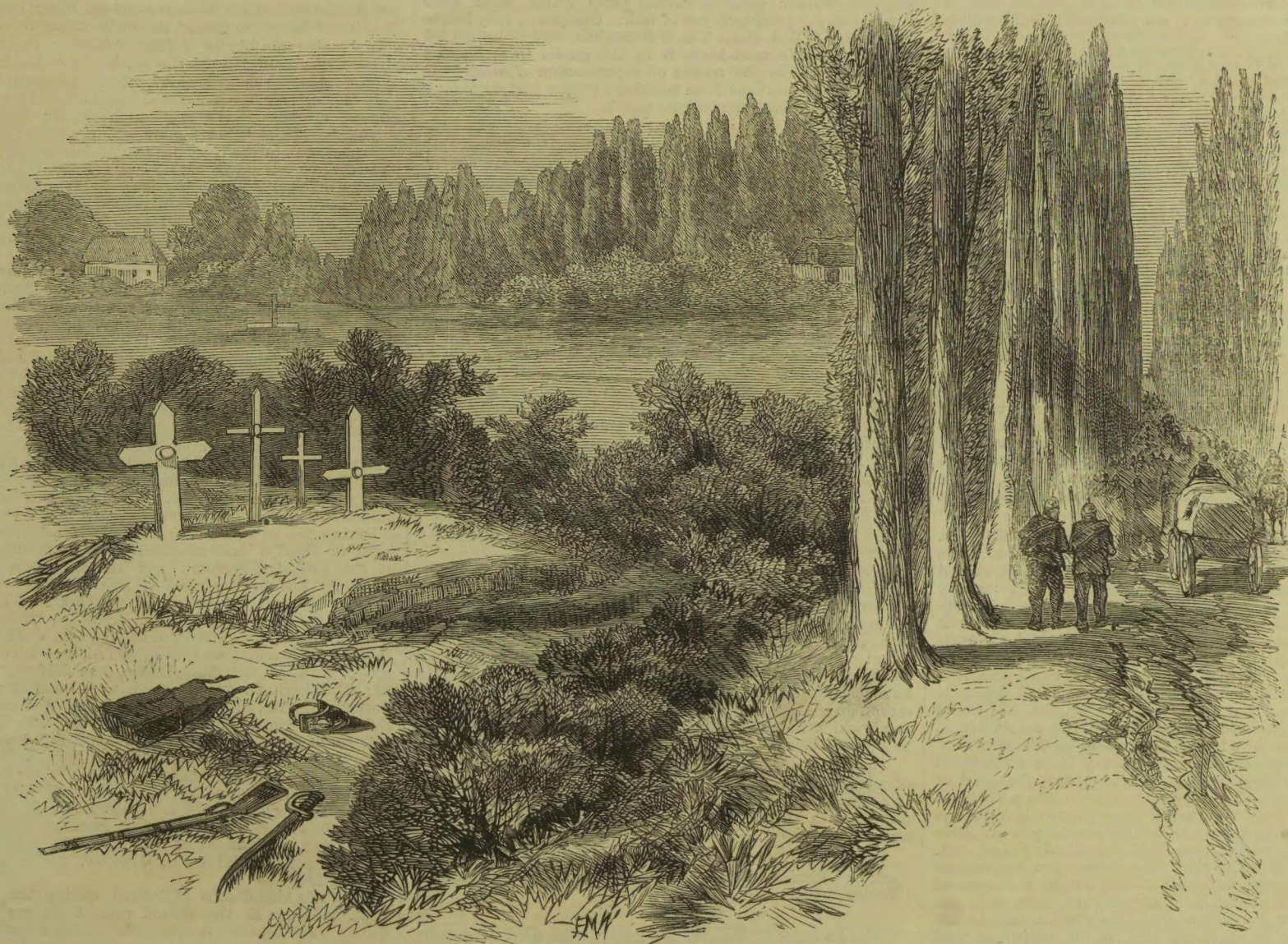
The principle having been once adopted, other vessels of the Royal Navy, as our readers are aware, have since been constructed on a greater or less modification of Captain Coles's plan.

The long dispute waged by Captain Coles with the autho-

equally seaworthy—at least when fitted with heavy tripod masts and a great spread of canvas, and navigated as a sailing-vessel in rough weather.

The portrait of Captain Cowper Coles is engraved from a photograph by Mr. J. Forris, Queen-street, Portsea.

rities at Whitehall on the turret question, and the acceptance by the Admiralty of Messrs. Laird Brothers as the builders of a vessel which should fully represent Captain Coles's views and their own of what an efficient seagoing cruiser on the turret principle should be, have often been the subjects of discussion. We need only remark here that the Captain was the result of these arrangements. The principal dimensions of the ship were—length over all, 335 ft.; between perpendiculars, 320 ft.; breadth, extreme, 53 ft. 8 in.; tonnage, 4272. Her machinery consisted of two separate pairs of double trunk engines, each pair driving independently a two-bladed screw of 17 ft. in diameter. The collective nominal power of the engines was 900 horse. The general plan of construction of the hull of the ship was on the cellular principle, as now adopted in all ships built for our Navy, and she was divided into five watertight compartments. The fore-end, or bows, of the ship were constructed as massively as possible, consistently with the weight to be carried, and the heavy wrought-iron stem would have been a powerful means for ramming, although it did not project so far in advance of the fore body of the ship as do the submerged beaks of the rams Rupert and Hotspur. Each turret stood in its own watertight compartment, which contained also the engines for moving the turret. The Captain was meant for a competitive ship with the Admiralty-designed cruising turret-ship Monarch. In outward appearance no two ships could well be more dissimilar. The Monarch, as the representative of the high freeboard type, carries her turrets on a deck elevated at an unusual height from the water, and thus offers in her lofty sides an immense and weakly-plated target—as compared with the penetrative power of her own guns—for an enemy's shot. With a low freeboard, and therefore offering a much lesser target, the Captain had greatly the advantage of the Monarch in this respect; but it had always been a question whether she would prove



THE WAR: GRAVES OF GERMAN OFFICERS NEAR SEDAN.

LITERATURE.

The Royal Mint. By George Frederick Ansell. Illustrated by Engravings. (Effingham Wilson.) If there be any credulous American who still believes, on the authority of the facetious Mr. Mark Tapley, that "the Queen, gentlemen, usually lives in the Mint to take care of the money," he may expect to find corroboration or refutation of the Tapleian statement in the large, interesting, and important volume put forth by Mr. Ansell. But the expectation will be vain, for the volume deals with matters of a very different kind. This author, it appears, has elsewhere recorded his "personal experience of men and manners in the Mint;" and on the present occasion feels "it right to adhere rigidly to explanations of the processes of coining, and to treat of the expense and loss attending the manipulation of the precious metals." No doubt it will be hard for the imaginative mammon-worshipper, in whose fancy the Royal Mint appears as a gorgeous temple where the mysteries of the golden calf are performed with ceremonies involving a sacred "pyx," and where the spirit of the famous Tom Tiddler pervades the atmosphere, to look upon that El Dorado as nothing more than a manufactory; but the hardship must be surmounted if the book is to be understood and appreciated. There is nothing romantic or fabulous about it—nothing to remind one of the history of Sindbad the sailor; all is hard work, plain statement, stubborn fact, economical suggestions, and arguments to prove that "the Royal Mint should be—and, under proper control, would be—not only a self-supporting department, but one of actual profit, just as the Post Office has become, instead of, as at present, a vast abyss into which a great amount of money is thrown, never again to appear." It is clear, however, that the evils proverbially connected with money are in full force at the Royal Mint: anxiety weighs down the higher authorities, heart-burnings prevail amongst the lower, irregularities exist amongst the subordinates. It is probable that some change has taken place in the management of matters since the author was in the position of an eye-witness; but the general value of his work is not likely to have been much diminished thereby.

Memorials of Charles Parry, R.N. By his Brother, Edward Parry, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Dover. (Strahan and Co.) This is a simple but touching memoir of a young naval officer, who, having reached the rank of commander, died on Oct. 10, 1868, at the early age of thirty-five. From his birth he seemed doubly destined for the noble profession he embraced; for he was born on Oct. 21, 1833, the anniversary of Trafalgar, and he was a son of Sir W. Edward Parry, the "polar star." But it was not ordained for him to make such name and fame as he achieved either amidst the roar of cannon, the shouts of victory, and the lamentations of a nation for their death-stricken hero, or amongst the ice and snow of Arctic regions; for, though he saw some service, he was engaged in nothing of any great importance, and had no opportunity of gaining such distinction as is derived from adventurous and daring exploits and from extraordinary hardship. But, perhaps, he showed more courage, gallantry, and determination in his capacity of soldier than would have been necessary for the performance of the most dangerous work in that of sailor; for he was a soldier of Christ, and stood manfully by his colours, not shrinking from that which is more trying to face than the discharge of a broadside or a battery. And the short memoir now published of his life does not aim so much at glorifying the dead as at encouraging young men, and especially sailors, to go and do likewise, that by "unobtrusive, cheerful piety and consistent Christian principle" they may help towards the propagation of practical religion. Such books may probably do good; but it is a remarkable fact that when military and naval officers do "get religion" they seem to give way, in their correspondence and diaries, to a habit of apostrophising and "gushing" for which it is not easy to see the necessity, and which exercises, it is to be feared, as much repulsion in some as attraction in other quarters. The weakness is not altogether undiscernible in this little memoir.

A Geographical Handbook of all the Known Ferns. By K. M. Lyell. (John Murray.) At a time when everybody, except a few millions of our fellow-creatures, travels, and everybody, with a less considerable exception, collects ferns, such a volume as this deserves a hearty welcome. It may not be much more than a compilation, or much more entertaining to read straight through than a dictionary or an index; but it must have cost much time and trouble, and it forms a useful companion both for those who confine their excursions to a ramble in the country lanes of England and for those who think nothing of a trip to Lapland. It may, in fact, be strongly recommended to all who cannot "survey mankind from China to Peru" without at the same time making investigations into the various families of ferns. The chief if not the only objection that can be made is that a previous acquaintance with all manner of outlandish words, used for the purpose of calling the ferns names, appears to be absolutely necessary, for there are no plates to guide the unsophisticated to a recognition by the eye of what they do not recognise by the appellation. From which it may be presumed that the work is intended principally for experts. The geographical divisions are, in order, Europe and North Africa, Asia, Australia and Polynesia, Africa, North America, and South America; and no fewer than thirty-two authoritative works have been consulted, the author's "text-book" having been, as was to be expected, Sir William Hooker's "Synopsis Filicum."

The Treatment of our Domesticated Dogs. By Magenta. (William Blackwood and Sons.) The author of this little volume made a great hit, as it was but right that he should have, with his "handy horse-book;" and if his "handy dog-book" do not meet with an equally favourable reception it will, at any rate, be commended as far as it goes. His advice and suggestions as to the treatment of dogs kept for friendship and companionship or ornament rather than use will be considered judicious and humane; and it is astonishing how much he manages to say in a small space. It is singular, however, that, with all his experience, he should have come to the conclusion that a dog kept in a stable "must in reality look upon the coachman or groom as his master;" for others would say that there is nothing more remarkable than the sagacity shown by dogs in recognising the head of the family, however seldom they may come in for a share of his notice. They see how promptly he is obeyed by everyone else; and, unless they happen to be the special pets of some particular members of the household, invariably follow suit. The author is undoubtedly right to impress upon dog-owners the desirability of daily brushing a dog during a change of coat, lest irritation cause a swallowing of hair, and the swallowing of hair create "a hard, indigestible ball in the intestines." What he has to say, also, on the subject of mad dogs, though by no means said for the first time, cannot be too often impressed upon the minds of the thoughtless and nervous.

Madre Natura versus the Moloch of Fashion. By Luke Limner, Esq. With Illustrations. (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.) The main object of this tasteful little brochure is to check the folly of tight-lacing by exposing its inevitably attendant evils. In this object the author is, we think, more likely to be successful through the medium of his pencil than of his pen. The illustrations are generally much to the purpose; their lessons are enforced with sundry telling allegorical touches, and altogether they testify to the ability of this well-known designer. The anatomical sketches, showing the fearful displacement of the vital organs which must be effected to procure a wasp-waist, viewed in connection with the frightful list of maladies which the process of attaining such a waist inflicts, must, we imagine, terrify the most blind and slavish votaries of fashion. In some illustrations, however, the designer misses his moral by representing pretty girls with crushed ribs, rejoicing in a form in all other respects the beau-ideal of health and robust beauty.

The Civil Service Orthography: A Handy-Book of English Spelling. By E. S. H. B. (Lockwood and Co.) There can be no doubt that English orthography, which defies all rules of pronunciation based on the constant association of particular vocal sounds with particular combinations of letters, is one of the most difficult things an Englishman learns to accomplish in the whole course of his life. That it should ever be achieved by a man of any foreign nation, by a Frenchman, an Italian, or a German, is a proof that some people are still more clever than we are, unless we take credit for the assumed universality of correct spelling amongst our own people. With respect to this question, it appears from a report of the Civil Service Commissioners that nearly two thousand out of less than six thousand candidates examined within a period of five years were rejected for defects either in common arithmetic or in English spelling, and most of them, we believe, had failed in the latter acquirement. The little book here recommended to notice is equally designed for the use of children in schools and for that of older persons studying to master this perplexing branch of knowledge. It is amply furnished with precepts and exercises carefully arranged in such an order as to lead on the mind from step to step, and the rules are set to rhymed verse that they may be the more easily remembered.

THE THEATRES.

The season has now commenced in real earnest, and a new series of performances has been inaugurated at several theatres. We begin with that which has produced a new piece—namely, the Lyceum. Here Mr. Edmund Falconer, the author of "Peep o' Day," which drama was originally produced at this house, has again set up his standard; and here he threatens us with a succession of melodramas from his own pen. It will be recollected that an Irish drama by him was produced at Her Majesty's, and met with a signal failure; nevertheless, we believe, it has been acted in America with success. The new drama produced on Saturday, though coldly received, may have hereafter similar prosperity. In that case, however, it must be subjected to compression and excision of all kinds. Its faults, indeed, lie deeper than can be remedied by such expedients; but of these, probably, the general audience will take little account. The new Irish drama is entitled "Innisfallen; or, The Men in the Gap," and consists of a long story full of perplexities, which no auditor could be expected to explain on a first representation. The play itself depends on scenery and situation and musical accompaniments, including some new melodies, the frequent repetition of which not a little tried the patience of the audience. The marvel was that a sense of this never appeared to reach the stage, and that the singers, with imperturbable perseverance, accepted the noisy demonstrations in front as encores, and repeated the inflection amidst the laughter of the house. Mr. Falconer himself enacted the hero, Terence O'Ryan, and seemed to have perfect faith in the character; and Miss Patti Joseph as Mary O'Dwyer, and Miss Erntstone as Katey Maguire, worked hard to sustain parts which, with little action, had a superabundance of talk. One young lady had to read a long ballad about The O'Donoghue, which imperilled the first act. We must leave it to the public to arrive at a decision relative to the merits of a production of which the incoherency prevents us from forming a proper understanding either of its contents or ultimate result.

Mr. Phelps is starring at the Queen's, and on Saturday appeared as Bottom the Weaver, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." This was one of the great get-ups at Sadler's Wells when under Mr. Phelps's management, and there he made that extraordinary reputation in the character of Bottom which has for so long a period associated his name with the part. The drama was afterwards produced, under Mr. Kean's management, at the Princess's, and had an extraordinary run. The conductors of the Queen's have sought to rival the splendour of these representations, and produced a spectacle which will challenge the admiration of thousands, and hold the stage for a prolonged period. Of Mr. Phelps's performance we need not say much. The public are aware of its chief features, which are an artistic exaggeration of the Weaver's eccentricities, and an elaboration of the business on his awaking from his wonderful dream, which makes the incident an histrionic study for the competent spectator. Mr. Ryder looked grandly as Duke Theseus, and Mr. Henry Marston, as Egeus, had an overwhelming reception. Nor must we forget Mr. Frank Matthews, as Quince the Carpenter. Miss Tilly Wright was effective as Robin God-fellow, and Miss Henderson, as Helena, was both stately and graceful. The whole affair promises to be the most popular, as it is indeed the most excellent in all its departments, of the productions of the season.

We have already announced the reproduction of Mr. Robertson's "M.P." at the Prince of Wales's, which, after a short recess, reopened on Saturday. The drama was sustained throughout by its original performers, and so well received that it has probably a new career before it. A new comedieta, called "Queen Stork," by Mr. F. Waller, is amusing in its treatment, though its theme presents difficulties which might have been evaded with advantage. More boisterous was a second comedieta, by Mr. J. P. Wooller, entitled "Locked Inn," which brought the entertainments of the evening to a merry conclusion.

A mailed edition of "The Beggar's Opera" is in the course of representation at the Gaiety. Mr. Beverley appears as Captain Macheath, and is well supported. The audience appear pleased with the result, but we deem it our duty to protest against the system.

The Globe Theatre will open next Saturday with Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" and Mr. Palgrave Simpson's "Marco Spada."

The Emperor of Russia, in a letter to the King of Saxony, states that he has conferred the order of St. George of the second class on the Crown Prince, as a "fresh proof of his respect and friendship."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. John Henniker-Major, Lord Henniker (fourth Baron), of Thornham Hall and Worlingworth Hall, Suffolk, and 6, Grafton-street, St. George's, Hanover-square, was proved at Bury St. Edmunds, on the 10th ult., by the Right Hon. Anne Dowager Countess Henniker, the relict, and the Right Hon. John Major Henniker-Major, Baron Henniker, the son, late M.P. for East Suffolk, the joint acting executors. The personality was sworn under £50,000. The Dowager Countess is appointed sole guardian of any of his children who may be in their minority. The deceased nobleman's father assumed the additional surname of Major, the first Lord Henniker having been son-in-law and successor to the baronetcy of Sir John Major, of Worlingworth Hall. His Lordship's will is dated April 4, 1864, with five codicils; the last was executed March 25, 1870, but without date, and his Lordship died April 16 following, aged sixty-nine. He has bequeathed to his wife, the Dowager Countess (daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.), beyond all other provision, under settlement or otherwise, a legacy of £1000, a portion of his plate, his town residence, and one of his carriages and pair of horses. To his daughters Mary and Anne, in addition to other provision, each a legacy of £1000. To his eldest son, also, a legacy of £1000. To his son Edward a legacy of £5000, conditionally, and to his son Arthur £5000, and to their issue. He appoints to his eldest son certain property by virtue of a power under a deed of settlement, and has devised to him the manor of East Ham Hall, and all other his property in Essex; he also leaves to him his furniture and effects at Thornham Hall, and appoints him residuary legatee of his personal estate.

The will of Sir Robert John Harvey-Harvey, Bart., late of Crown Point, Trowse, Newton, Norfolk, formerly of the city of Norwich, and of Brundall House, Norfolk, banker, was proved at Norwich on the 4th ult., and the personality sworn under £70,000; the executors and trustees appointed being Samuel Secker Hill, of Norwich, who alone is acting; Lady Henrietta Harvey, the relict (who is the daughter of Lord Kilcourse and granddaughter of the late Earl of Cavan), together with Roger Allday Kerrison, Esq., of Ipswich, the other executors, having renounced the grant. He appointed Lady Harvey also sole guardian of his children during minority. Sir Robert died at Crown Point, July 19 last, aged fifty-three. The will bears date May 10, 1861, and a codicil on the 27th of the same month. He has bequeathed to his wife his jewels and plate, and an annuity of £3000 during widowhood. The residue of his property he has bequeathed amongst his children (except his eldest son, who, he states, is amply provided for under the will of his grandfather and by marriage settlement). Each daughter's share is not to exceed £12,000.

The will of Miss Hannah Blades Hobson, formerly of Montague-square, Middlesex, and late of Shinfield Lodge, Berks, was proved in London, on the 14th inst., under £90,000 personality, by her nephew, Francis Hobson Appach, Esq., of 13, Palmeira-square, Brighton, and her nephew-in-law, Frederick William Allfrey, Esq., of Stanbury, Reading, the joint acting executors. The will is dated June, 1852, and there are three codicils, dated 1852, 1857, 1870. To each of her executors she leaves a legacy of £100, and liberal legacies to her servants and others in her employ. She has made specific bequests and liberal pecuniary legacies to her brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces. To her nephew, Captain W. Babington, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, she leaves a legacy of £5000, and a like legacy to her nephew William A. Moubray; to her nephew Richard H. Hussey, £1000. The residue of her property she leaves amongst her sisters, in certain portions.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Sept. 17:—

In London the births of 1986 children—1002 boys and 984 girls—were registered in the week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1197, which is the smallest number recorded in any week since June, 1868. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1932, and the deaths 1220 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2125 births and 1342 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 139 and the deaths 145 below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 372 deaths, including 11 from smallpox, 8 from measles, 157 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 9 from croup, 14 from whooping-cough, 5 from typhus, 21 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 19 from simple continued fever, 6 from erysipelas, and 73 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 3 deaths were registered. Scarlet fever was fatal last week in London at the rate of 2.5 deaths annually to every 1000 of the population. It caused 5 out of 13 deaths in St. Mary's, Paddington; 5 out of 10 in St. Paul's, Hammer-smith; 9 out of 22 in Kentish Town; and 13 out of 30 in Battersea sub-districts. Three out of the 11 deaths from smallpox occurred in the sub-district of Mile-end Old Town, Eastern. Four fatal cases had occurred in the same sub-district during the previous fortnight. Thirty-nine deaths resulted from violence; of these 32 were accidental, including 15 by fractures, 6 by drowning, and 4 (infants) by suffocation. Five suicides were registered. Three fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets occurred.

During the week, 4747 births and 3100 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the four preceding weeks was 26 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 31 per 1000; Bradford, 20; Manchester, 26; Salford, 28; London, 19; Birmingham, 18; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 23; Leeds, 30; Portsmouth, 19; Sheffield, 26; Hull, 26; Wolverhampton, 19; Bristol, 33; Nottingham, 18; Sunderland, 19; Leicester, 26; and Norwich 39. Scarlet fever caused 269 deaths in the seventeen towns, against 276 in the previous week; but its exceptional prevalence is confined mainly to London, Liverpool, and Bristol. In the latter city one third of the total deaths last week resulted from scarlet fever, the proportion having been one fourth in the preceding three weeks. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 18 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 23 per 1000; and in Dublin, 23.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending Sept. 17 were at the annual rate of 35 per 1000 persons living. The reported deaths from smallpox were 168, as compared with 116 and 148 in the preceding fortnight. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 10th inst. was 26 per 1000.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ST. VINCENT HAWKINS-WHITSHED, BART.

Sir St. Vincent Keene Hawkins-Whitshed, second Baronet, of Killinacarrick, in the county of Wicklow, and Jobstown, in the county of Dublin, died at Edinburgh, on the 13th inst. He was born July 28, 1801, the only son (to survive) of the late Admiral Sir James Hawkins-Whitshed, G.C.B., a Baron of the kingdom of Hanover, by Sophia Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Captain John Albert Bentinck, R.N., grandson of the first Earl of Portland. The Admiral, who was son of Dr. James Hawkins, Bishop of Raphoe, and nephew of Sir William Hawkins, Ulster-King-of-Arms, assumed the additional surname of Whitshed, in right of his grandmother, Alice Keene, sister of Lord Chief Justice Whitshed, and was created a Baronet May 16, 1834. Sir St. Vincent married, May 1, 1832, the Hon. Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of David Montagu, Lord Erskine, and is succeeded by his only surviving son, the present Sir St. Vincent Bentinck Hawkins-Whitshed, third Baronet.

MR. AYSHFORD WISE.

John Ayshford Wise, Esq., of Clayton Hall, Staffordshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 9th inst. He was born April 10, 1810, the only son of the late Ayshford Wise, Esq., M.P. for Totnes, by Mary his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Creswell Hall, in the county of Stafford, and represented one of the oldest English families—that of "Wise, of Devon," which is stated to have been resident in the west of England before the Norman Conquest. Mr. Wise sat in Parliament for some years as member for Stafford, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1852. He married, firstly, March 18, 1837, Mary Lovatt, only daughter and heiress of Hugh Booth, Esq., of Cliff Bank; and, secondly, July 18, 1848, Anne Mary, daughter of the Rev. Lewis Way. By the former, who inherited Clayton Hall from her mother Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lovatt, Esq., and who died May 6, 1844, he leaves one son, Lewis Lovatt Ayshford, an officer in the 8th Regiment, and one daughter, Florence.

MR. FEILDEN, OF WITTON.

Joseph Feilden, Esq., of Witton Park, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., Lord of the Manor, and late M.P. for the borough of Blackburn, High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1818, who died recently, in his seventy-ninth year, was head of the Lancashire family of Feilden of Witton, settled in that county for nearly four centuries; and sprung, it is asserted, from a branch of the same stock as that of the ennobled house of Denbigh. John Feilden, Esq., of Mollington Hall, Cheshire, and Sir William Feilden, first Baronet of Feniscowles, were younger brothers of Mr. Feilden's father, Henry Feilden, Esq., of Witton. Mr. Feilden married, June, 1817, Frances Mary, daughter of the Rev. Streynsham Master, Rector of Cooston, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters.

At Belmont-crescent, Hillhead, Glasgow, on Monday, one of a range of houses, which was about four stories in height, gave way as the workmen were ascending the scaffold. Eleven men were buried in the ruins. Five or six lives have been lost.

An extensive flax warehouse in Dundee has been destroyed by fire. Besides loss of property to the extent of £30,000 to £40,000, the disaster occasioned the death of four persons, including the captain of the burgh fire-brigade, and injuries, more or less serious, to eleven others. The sufferers were assisting to put out the fire, when a wall fell and buried them in its ruins.

Near the magnificent factory of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons and Co., at Saltaire, is a large breakfast and dining hall, 81 ft. by 52 ft., fitted up in the style of a London coffee-house, and provided by that firm for the accommodation of those of their workpeople who find it convenient to take their meals without going home; but the hall is open also to the public generally. It is well lighted and ventilated, handsomely furnished, and capable of accommodating from 700 to 800 persons comfortably; and, in fact, about 600 of the workpeople breakfast, and about 700 dine, daily, in this hall. The charges made at breakfast are 1d. for a cup of tea or coffee, and 1d. for a bowl of porridge or of milk; at dinner, 1d. for a bowl of soup or of broth, 2d. for a plate of beef, 1d. for a plate of potatoes, 2d. for a plate of meat-and-potato pie, 1d. for a cup of tea or coffee. All the articles are of the very best quality. Mr. D. Walker, Assistant Factory Inspector, who gives these particulars in his report this year, bears testimony to the excellence of the materials he saw cooking for dinner. Every article is fresh daily; and any broth or soup left at the end of the day is sold at half price, at the close of the works, to be carried away for use at home. The establishment is self-supporting, so that everyone may frequent it with a feeling of perfect independence. A superintendent and six waiters, at a cost of £4 4s. per week, conduct the establishment; and, in lieu of rent, a charge is made of 5 per cent per annum (£180) on £3600, the expense of building and fitting up the hall.

The autumnal session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland has been held this year at Cambridge. The proceedings connected with the session began, on Monday, with a sermon to the young, by the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham. Nearly 500 ministers have been in attendance, the majority of whom have found accommodation with the friends of the Baptist Society. Many have been provided with beds at Christ's and St. Peter's Colleges; and Pembroke College, without solicitation, made a similar offer. At Trinity and one or two other colleges delegates have been entertained. The Rev. W. Robinson, Baptist minister, was appointed chairman. The business on Tuesday opened with a conference on missions to the heathen. This was followed by a public meeting in the evening, at the Guildhall, upon missions, presided over by Mr. Joseph Tritton, treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. T. Price, Ph. D., Aberdare; the Rev. T. R. Stevenson, of Luton; the Rev. J. C. Pike, Leicester; and the Rev. T. W. Handford, Bolton. On Wednesday the business of the session began, and, among important matters, was a resolution on "the Opening of the Universities to Dissenters," moved by the Rev. W. S. Aldis, M.A., Trinity College, Senior Wrangler of 1861, who was debarred from enjoying the advantages of his college fellowship in consequence of being a Nonconformist, and supported by Mr. Neville Goodman, M.A., St. Peter's College. There was a soirée at the Guildhall in the evening.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R. W.—It is neat, and appears to be correct; but the solution is too obvious. JESSAMY.—We noticed, for the benefit of aspiring Problem composers, some short time ago that copies of the *American Chess Nuts*, containing above 2400 Problems on diagrams, could be had of Mr. I. W. Abbott for 12s. each, post-free. It is probable they are all disposed of by this time, the price being so low; but this you can ascertain by applying to that gentleman, at 7, Claremont-place, Longhorn-road, S.W.

L. W. B. R. D. T., DEREVON and Others should be good enough to send all the variations arising from suggested Solution of No. 1384, we could then see whether the suggestion is worth the author's attention.

ALDERLEY.—The examiners will look with pleasure at the second Solution you propose of No. 1382 if you will write out all the variations connected with the first move.

W. H. D.—Your solutions, to be acknowledged, must be sent in time for the customary list.

L. C. CROWLEY.—It is needless to inclose your communications and address them to "The Club." Address them simply "to the Editor," &c. There is no club in the case.

R. H. W.—Quite wrong. Look at the position again.

W. G. B.—We fear it can be solved in a less masterly manner—namely by 1. R to K 5th (ch), and Kt to K 2nd (ch), &c. Is it not the case?

I. C. M., T. HIND, and OTHERS.—The second solution proposed has been sent to the author of the problem, and we shall know his opinion of it very soon.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1385 has been received from Albert, I. C. D., M. P., Glasgow; John Davidson, E. A., Hux and Buz, C. M. E., A. C. Waters, Harry, Pip, T. S. Brandreth, Egbert, Box and Cox, W. M. Curtis, I. B. Booth; F. H., Mona; R. B., I. Miles, T. Rockcliffe, E. T., R. D. T., I. N., Keynes, John, Savazzi, A. Wood, Derevon, Arthur S., Manchester, Larry, J. C. Crowley, Barney, D. D., Ben, Edward, Sim, L. S. D., and G. S.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1386 has been received from M. P., A. Duffer, R. A., I. C. Crowley, Jem, Felix, H. T. A., Simple Simon, Bantsee, D. C. L., R. A., Pip, Box and Cox, W. D. B.; C. C. M., Dundee; I. B. Booth, Li Calisi; F. R. S. Bousier, of Enfield; I. K. E., I. P. H., T. H. Hind, Laura, T. M. W., Derevon, G. E., F. Reyner; R. D. T., Bob, I. N. Keynes; Arthur S., of Manchester; Fleet-street, 1870, and A. F. C. Kup.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1385.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q R 7th	Kt to K 2nd (best)	3. Kt to K 4th	Any move
2. B to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th	4. Gives mate	

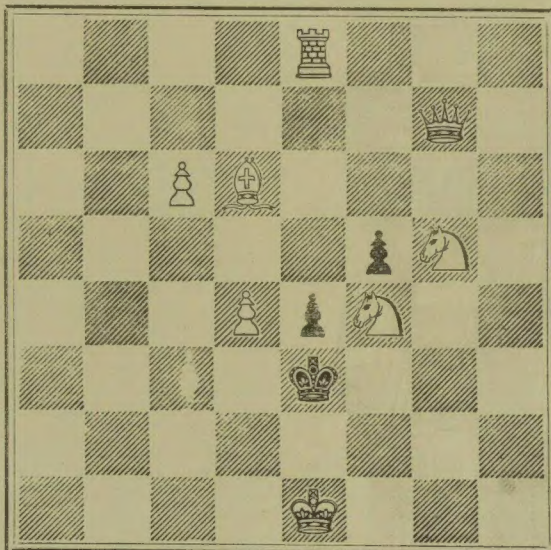
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1386.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 8th	K takes Kt	answer is 2. Q to Q Kt 8th, mate; if K to B 5th, the answer is 2. Q to K 4th, mate.	
If he play K to B 3rd, the answer is 2. Q to K R 8th, mate; if K to Q 3rd, the		2. Q to Q R sq. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1387.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

TOURNEY FOR THE GRAND PRIZE AT BADEN.

The following is the Second Game played between Messrs. NEUMANN and L. PAULSEN in the above-named contest.—(Ruy Lopez Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L. P.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd
6. Castles	P to K Kt 3rd
7. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt sq

Mr. Kolisch remarks that this move of White confines the K's Bishop to inaction and prevents Mr. Paulsen from organising an attack afterwards.

8. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to K sq	P to K Kt 4th
10. P to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
12. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 5th
13. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
14. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt

This move of Mr. Paulsen Kolisch also condemns, observing that, as a consequence of the exchange of Knights, a Pawn becomes posted at K B's 5th, which cannot be defended in the long run without difficulty.

15. P takes B	Kt to Q 2nd
16. B to K 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
17. P to K B 3rd	P to K R 5th
18. Kt to Q 3rd	B to K R 3rd
19. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
20. Kt to K Kt 4th	K to K 2nd
21. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt
22. P to Q Kt 3rd	

Instead of this weak move, he should have played P to K Kt 4th, and thus have locked up or driven back the adverse Kt.

and Mr. Paulsen gave up the game.

ANOTHER GAME IN THE BADEN TOURNEY.*

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne).	BLACK (Mr. Neumann).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd
6. Castles	P to K R 3rd

Loss of time, which in this opening is ruinous.

7. P takes P	P takes P
8. Kt to Q 5th	

Admirably played. Black's game is now painfully confined.

9. B to K 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
10. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q 3rd
11. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K B sq
12. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd

More loss of precious time.

13. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
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Still bad. The proper move here was P to Q R 3rd.

14. Q to Q 6th	B takes B
15. Kt takes B	

He could not take the Rook without having his Queen shut in for the rest of the game.

16. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt
17. Q takes Q P	Q to Q B 2nd
18. Q takes Q	

Inexcusable play. To exchange his Queen needlessly when she is posted so advantageously is simply to throw away his best chance of winning the game.

19. Q R to Q 6th	Kt takes Q
	K to K 2nd

and the game was given up as a drawn battle.

*The notes to this game have been kindly furnished by Mr. Andersen, who was an onlooker of the play.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The amount of subscriptions received by the National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded in War, up to Monday, was £162,737. The number of persons at present engaged in the service of the society is 110. Of these sixty-two are surgeons, and sixteen ladies who are acting as nurses. The payments in cash at home amount to £20,000, and the foreign credits being acted upon abroad amount to £30,000. Upwards of 1000 bales and cases of material of various kinds, or an average of three tons daily, have been already dispatched to the hospitals in France and Germany. The society's premises in St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, are becoming too small for the accommodation of the stores and materials which are hourly arriving.

Lord Overstone, in reply to a letter respecting the fund and its administration, undertakes to assure any hesitating subscribers that there is little danger of the funds intrusted to the committee being unprofitably hoarded. The noble Lord says:—"We are distributing these funds daily with liberality, tempered, we trust, with discretion. Large payments have been made by the committee, both yesterday and to-day, on account of surgical instruments, chemicals, and clothing. Demands for those supplies on a large scale from hospitals in France and in Germany daily pour in upon us, and we endeavour to meet those demands with a liberality which, I think, would satisfy all reasonable expectations. May I hope that our subscribers will fix their attention upon the practical good we are effecting? Appliances, as already described, are sent forth several times daily. Surgeons and attendants are scattered over the worst districts. Agents, vested with ample powers for distributing judicious assistance, are now visiting the various hospitals. Through these and other channels the funds of the subscribers are in course of daily distribution. The duration of the war is, of course, a matter of uncertainty. The present demand upon our funds may terminate abruptly, or it may be fearfully prolonged. But, whenever it may terminate, there will still remain wounds, and sickness, and famine. Mutilated fellow-beings and starving peasantry, of which we already receive alarming accounts, will continue to afford an ample field for the noble generosity of the British public. While that public gives freely this committee will endeavour to administer those gifts in the same spirit with which they are given—freely, liberally, but with due prudence and judgment."

The Superior of the All Saints' Home, Margaret-street, has left England for the seat of war, accompanied by seven trained nursing sisters, their services having been gratefully accepted by the society, each of these ladies having gone through regular surgical training at University College Hospital.

An Especial Grand Lodge of Emergency was held by the English Freemasons, yesterday week, to consider a motion proposed by the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, for a grant of £500 towards the fund being raised for aid to the sick and wounded in war. The Earl of Carnarvon presided as Grand Master, and was supported by the Earl of Limerick and several influential brethren. The Grand Secretary having read letters from the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Zetland expressing their earnest approval of the object for which this grand lodge was called, the Earl of Carnarvon moved the grant, which was seconded by the Earl of Limerick, and carried.

An entertainment in aid of the funds of the National Society will be given at the Charing-cross Theatre, on Saturday next, Oct. 1, when an original three-act comedy, by Mr. Fred. C. Taylor, entitled "Under False Colours," will be produced under the auspices of the Buckingham Comedy Company.

A committee of ladies has been formed for the benefit of the widows and orphans left destitute by the war, and they appeal to the women of this country for their active sympathy. The list of names is an influential one, and includes that of Miss Florence Nightingale.

The boys of the Société Française d'Angleterre for the Wounded French collected at the meeting in Hyde Park, on Sunday last, 409 pennies and £1 13s. in silver.

M. Charles Laffitte, in the name of the Compagnie des Lits Militaires, has presented the War Department with 2000 sheets, for the use of wounded soldiers in the French army.

The Archbishop of Cambrai has written to the French Minister for War, stating that 530 wounded have been received in the two training-schools for priests of that diocese; and are being carefully attended. The Christian Brothers of the town have also offered twenty beds.

As only a limited number of wounded have been sent to Boulogne, the English committee there are contemplating an extension of their aid to a number of other towns in the departments of the Nord, Pas de Calais, and Somme, and are forming a dépôt at Boulogne. At Arras there are upwards of 1000 wounded, and a still greater number at Lille.

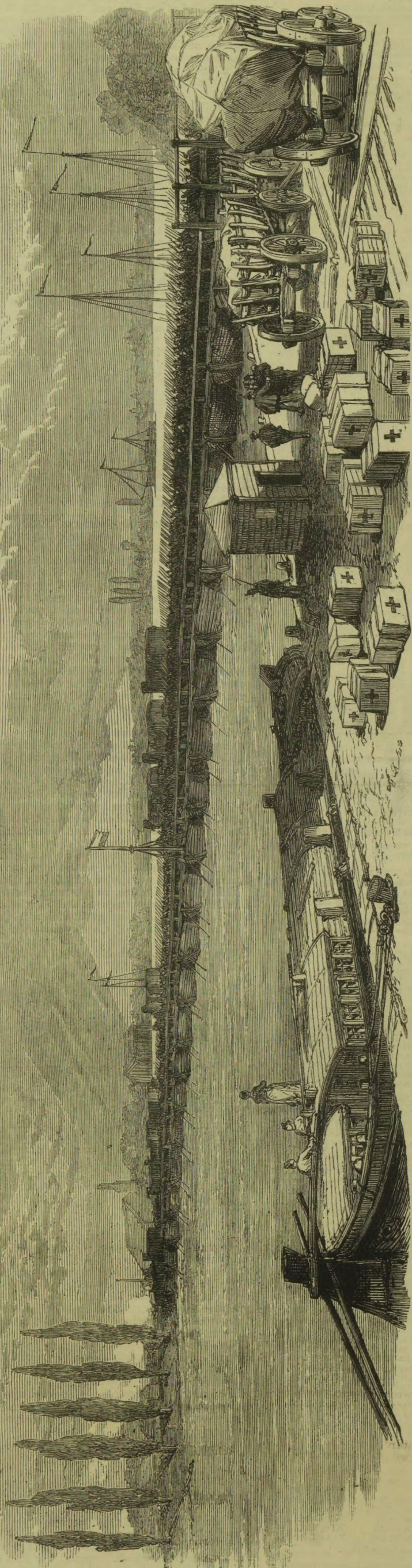
Mr. Davies, the Berlin agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, writes that from July 25 to Sept. 3 there have been circulated among troops in the field and in the hospitals at Cologne, Frankfurt, and Berlin a total of 126,441 Bibles, Testaments, and tracts.

In answer to inquiries as to what "gitter charpie" is and how it is made, a correspondent writes as follows:—"Gitter" or "trellis" charpie is the kind of lint preferred and most used in Germany. Instead of being close, like ours, it is open, as its name implies, and is made in the following manner:—Cut a piece of old linen (which must be perfectly clean and dry) into squares of six or seven inches, and draw out six threads and leave six alternately both ways of the material. It will be found most convenient to draw out all the threads in one direction first, after which those in the opposite one will be very quickly and easily done. A square of the lint so prepared is laid over the wound, and through its open trellis-work the surgeon is able to judge of its state and also to apply remedies without removing the "gitter charpie," thereby saving considerable pain to the patient. The threads that have been drawn out, lightly mixed together, form another kind of lint which the German doctors also use.

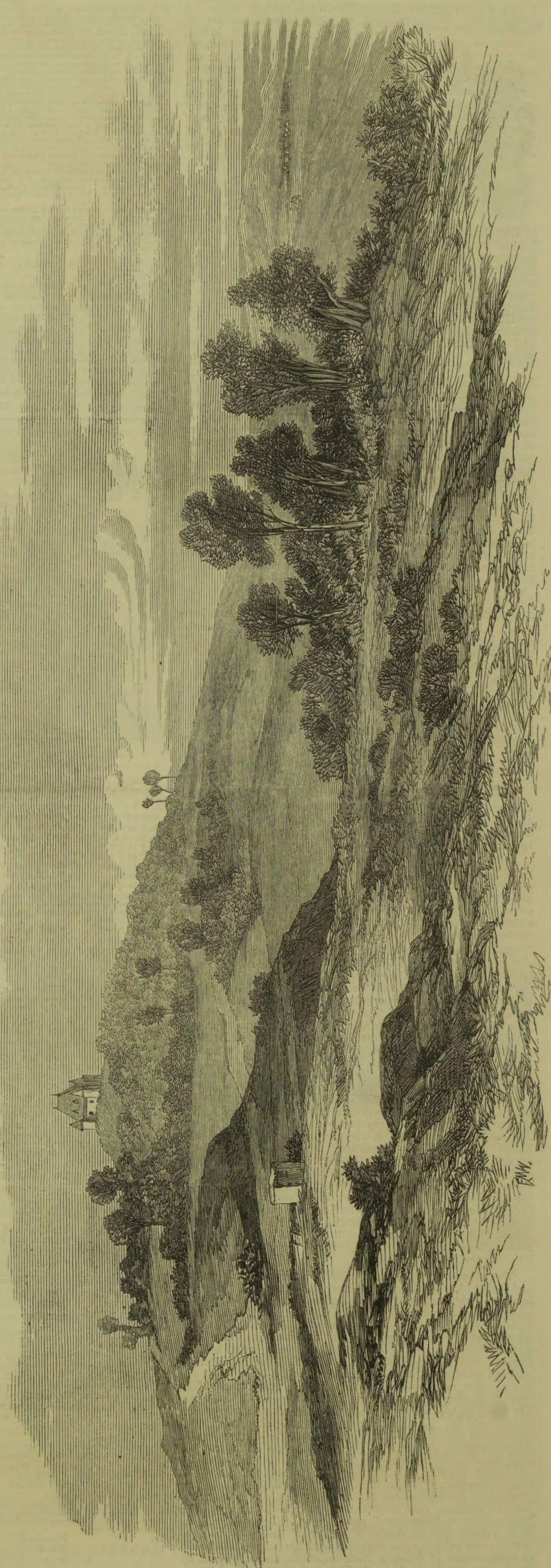
Miss Reid, of Hyde Park-place, has given £500 to the Windsor Royal Infirmary.

Lady Amberley has offered to women desirous of studying medicine a scholarship of £50 a year, tenable for three years, to be awarded at Edinburgh by competitive examination.

Yesterday week the Chancellor of the Exchequer was presented with the freedom of the city of Elgin. The observations of the right hon. gentleman, in reply, were chiefly directed to a criticism of the manner in which important Government business was postponed to the end of the Session and then hurried through, to the great detriment of the public service. Mr. Lowe also made some remarks upon the benefits which might naturally be expected from adopting the open system of competition in the civil service appointments. In alluding to the loss of H.M.S. Captain he commented upon the terrible price which England was thus called upon to pay for improvements in her system of naval architecture.



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN TROOPS AND MUNITIONS CROSSING THE RHINE TO GO TO PARIS.



THE WAR: HILL OF CHEVEUGE, WHERE THE KING OF PRUSSIA WATCHED THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.